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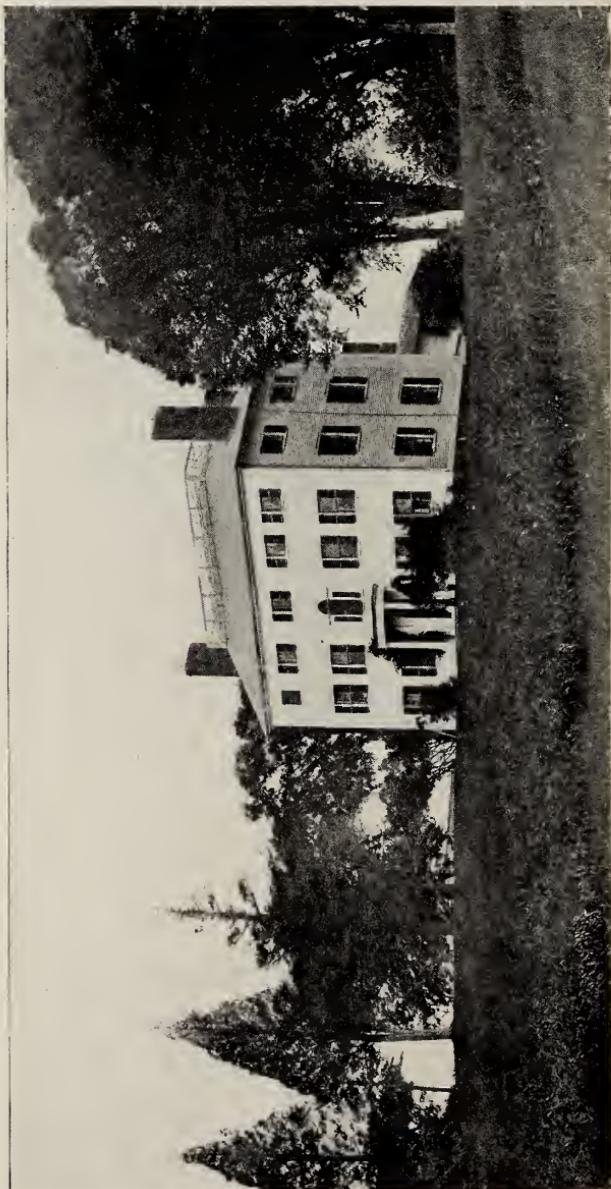
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THE READ-PORTER HOUSE -- Residence of Capt. Benjamin Porter.

THE
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF THE
DANVERS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 6

Edited by the Committee on Publication

DANVERS, MASS.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1918

NEWCOMB & GAUSS
Printers
SALEM, MASS.

1411715

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31 May 1917
4-7-67 - 40 vols. \$125.00 - 1411715
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The year just closed has been a very satisfactory one, the regular monthly meetings having been well attended, notwithstanding the demand upon the time and attention of all our members in these war times. It is also very gratifying that the membership has kept up so well during these serious times, and it is hoped that the coming year will experience no more than the normal losses. Nine new members have been added this year, and we have lost seventeen by death, leaving a total of 515 at the present time. Each member helps just so much in making it possible to continue our Historical Collections from year to year, which in time to come will prove a valuable mass of local history. The Society is keeping a list of all Danvers men in the service, and also has collected newspaper clippings of all items relating to Danvers in the war, which are being pasted on sheets, to be bound later.

ERRATUM.—The date of the Maple Street Church fire, vol. 5, p. 85, should be 1850, instead of 1848.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF THE
DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 6.

DANVERS, MASS.

1918.

AN HISTORICAL TRIP THROUGH DANVERS

BY EZRA D. HINES.

(Continued from vol. 4, p. 27.)

Having concluded that portion of the trip over water, we are now ready for the journey over the land. We find ourselves upon the southern side of the Endecott grant, which has been described by Mr. Sidney Perley in Volume 4 of our Collections,—the “Orchard Farm” of Gov. John Endecott.

Moving along over the old road across the Endecott land—the Water Street of to-day—we note that upon the right, close to the Iron Works, but in from the street, formerly stood a large three-story house. It was built for the Agent of the Works. His home was in the southern side, while the other part was occupied by the families of some of the workmen. This house was torn down some years ago. It bore the name of “The Castle.” The next building is a large house erected end to the street by the Iron Works Company. Next is an old house owned by Benjamin Daland, whose son Benjamin was killed at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Just above upon the same side, we observe an old two-story house built by John Fowler, and which afterwards passed to two sea-captains, Edward Richardson and Stephen Brown, and in 1832, it was purchased by Mr. John Bates. Mr. Bates lived in this house until his decease. From a sketch of Mr. Bates, by Rev. Dr. Putnam, the first President of the Danvers Historical Society, we glean the following: Mr. Bates was not a native of Danvers although a resident from 1818 to his

death. He was born in Dedham, Mass., the son of Samuel and Mary (Whiting) Bates, and was just rising twenty-one when he came to Danvers. The Iron Works were started in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1800 they added to the business the making of nails and forging of anchors. The nail and anchor shops were in separate buildings adjoining each other on the Salem side of the river. About the year 1815, a nail-making establishment in Dedham ceased business, and the Danvers Company bought all, some eleven of their machines. Martin Bates, an older brother of John Bates, knew how to operate these machines and he came here to superintend them. John Bates, ten years younger than his brother Martin, was in the meantime serving his apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade in Dedham, and, in 1818, three months after he was twenty-one, he followed his brother to Danvers to keep the nail machines in repair. That did not take all of his time and he learned to run them himself. Mr. Bates boarded with his brother Martin, and later on with the widow Joselyn in an old house which Mr. Matthew Hooper replaced by the fine brick building now occupied by Mr. Fred Hussey. Later, Mr. Bates married Martha the oldest daughter of Jeremiah Page, the man who built the brick house opposite the old house before mentioned, situate on the point between the Peabody road and the Salem road. Martha Page was a granddaughter of Col. Jeremiah Page of Revolutionary fame. After the marriage of Mr. Bates he lived in the "Castle" before mentioned, for about ten years, later on he moved into a house then and now next to the Mills. Mr. Bates succeeded his brother Martin as foreman of the works. After a service of eighteen years in the iron works, he retired, and ever after until his decease, he resided upon the place which he had purchased for his home in 1832, the house at the present corner of Water and Bates street.

On the opposite side of the road stands the Capt. Benjamin Porter house. It has an interesting history.* Built near the close of the eighteenth or the first part of the nineteenth century by Nathan Read of Salem, from Mr. Read it passed to Capt. Benjamin Crowninshield, also of Salem; later it came into the possession of Capt. Benjamin Porter, and is now occupied by his descendants. Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, in his diary, relates as follows concerning Mr. Read's purchase

*See article on "Salem Iron Factory," with portrait of Nathan Read, in this volume, pp. 98-99.



JOHN BATES.
1797-1890.

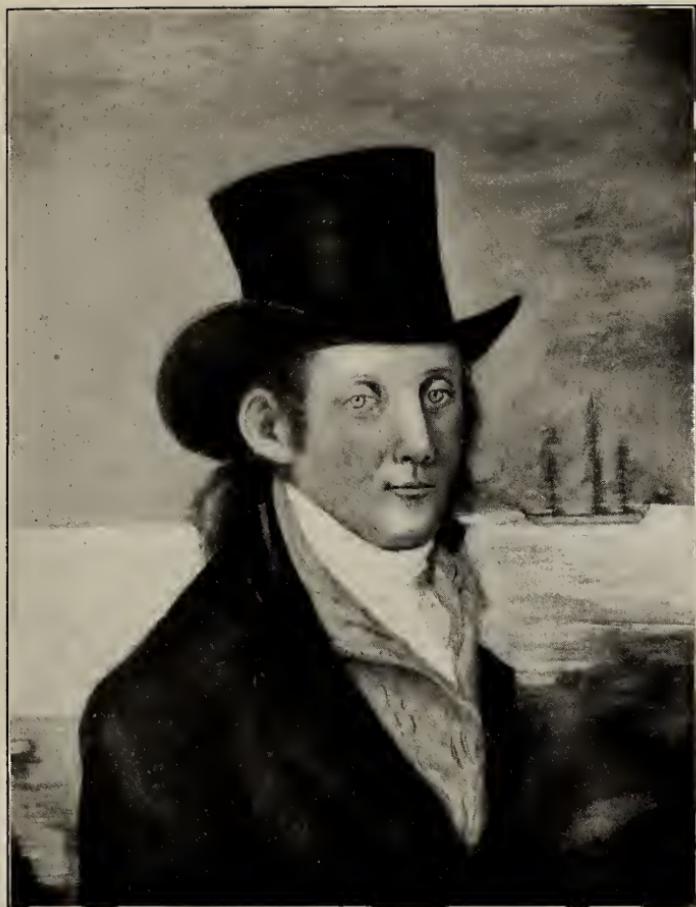
of this estate: "Tuesday June 26, 1792. Visited Mr. Read who was formerly a tutor in Cambridge and who married a Jeffrey, a lady of fortune, and descendant from Esq. Bowditch. Mr. Read has purchased a part of the farm formerly belonging to Governor Endecott above 30 acres. It is bounded by water half its length and is a portion of the estate lying near the great road. The situation is pleasant, but the whole is out of repair and order." The great road referred to is the road of early days running from Medford to Agawam (since Ipswich) which road was here in 1634. Sylvan, Ash, Elm and Conant Streets, comprise the Danvers part of this road.

The following in relation to Benjamin Crowninshield, the next owner of this estate, is from the "Story of George Crowninshield's Yacht, Cleopatra's Barge." Benjamin Crowninshield was born in Salem, Feb. 15, 1758. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was serving as a mid-shipman on board a British Man-of-War then stationed off the coast. His captain with proper consideration for the change in affairs allowed him to leave the ship, whereupon he tendered his services to the Massachusetts Militia. He was wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He later became a Ship Captain, and commanded many of his cousin's vessels, among them the ship "President," captured by the French. In the War of 1812, he commanded the ship "John" which had been converted into a privateer and in which he made a very successful cruise. He was always considered a good officer and a clever sailor. He deceased December 22, 1836, at the age of 78 years. As Capt. Crowninshield was living in Danvers when he was in command of his cousin George's wonderful boat, it is not inappropriate to give a brief description of it. The "Cleopatra's Barge" was launched at Salem in October, 1816. Its length was eighty-three feet, and its cost \$50,000. The settees of the salon were of splendid workmanship, the backs shaped like the ancient lyre, and the seats covered with crimson silk velvet, with a very fine edging of gold lace. The materials were mahogany and birdseye maple, and the style was that of the First Empire. As the planking was nailed on the boat these pieces of furniture were made, the silver plate was wrought and engraved, the linen was woven, and the glass ware was blown and cut. The yacht sailed upon her great voyage from India Wharf, Salem, on March 30, 1817, with 16 men on board, Capt. Benjamin Crowninshield in command. The cruise took them across the Atlantic by way of the Azores.

Then the boat stopped at Gibralter, Malaga, Cartagena, Barcelona, Marseilles, Toulon and Genoa. Everywhere she was surrounded by vessels, and thronged with visitors. A German astronomer, who visited the yacht at Genoa, writes, "All the city crowded to see this magnificent palace of Neptune, more than 20,000 persons visited this superb floating palace, and were astonished at its beauty, luxury and magnificence. The owner had traveled or sailed for his pleasure in this costly jewel that appeared more the model of a cabinet of curiosities than a real vessel." On July 24 the Barge was in port in the Island of Elba, said to be the first American vessel ever to anchor at Porto Ferrajo. From here the yacht proceeded to Curta Vecchis whence Capt. George and Capt. Ben went overland 48 miles to Rome. The yacht, after the owner's death, passed into the possession of the King of the Sandwich Islands, and he used her as a private yacht once more. Very soon, however, she was wrecked on a reef of one of that group of islands. This was in 1820.

This from the diary of Dr. Bentley, under date of July 19, 1814: "Took tea with Captain Crowninshield on Endicott farm. He has 1700 trees upon his spot which is about 30 acres. He plants four hills of potatoes around his trees after opening the ground. He thinks the potatoes a guard against the worm which injures the trees." After the decease of Captain Crowninshield in Charlestown, Mass., the property passed to Captain Benjamin Porter, of Marblehead, who was born in Danvers, and who had resided in Marblehead for several years, where he had been very successful in business, and now returned to his native town. The following descendants of Captain Porter are now residing upon this old place, a daughter, two grand-children, and a great grand-child. Captain Porter deceased in 1856, leaving many descendants. In my younger days when the Captain was in possession of this estate I well remember the large orchard of trees covering that part of his farm between the street and the house. Undoubtedly many of them were of those planted by Capt. Crowninshield while residing here.

To return to the opposite side of the street. Just beyond the Bates house once stood a school house, quite near the water. It was set on posts, and was there in the first quarter and part of the second quarter of the last century. Later on it was sold to Mr. David Mead, Senior, and moved to what is now Endicott Street, where it has since remained. Previous



CAPT. BENJAMIN CROWNINSHIELD.
Commanded "Cleopatra's Barge" on the voyage to the Mediterranean.

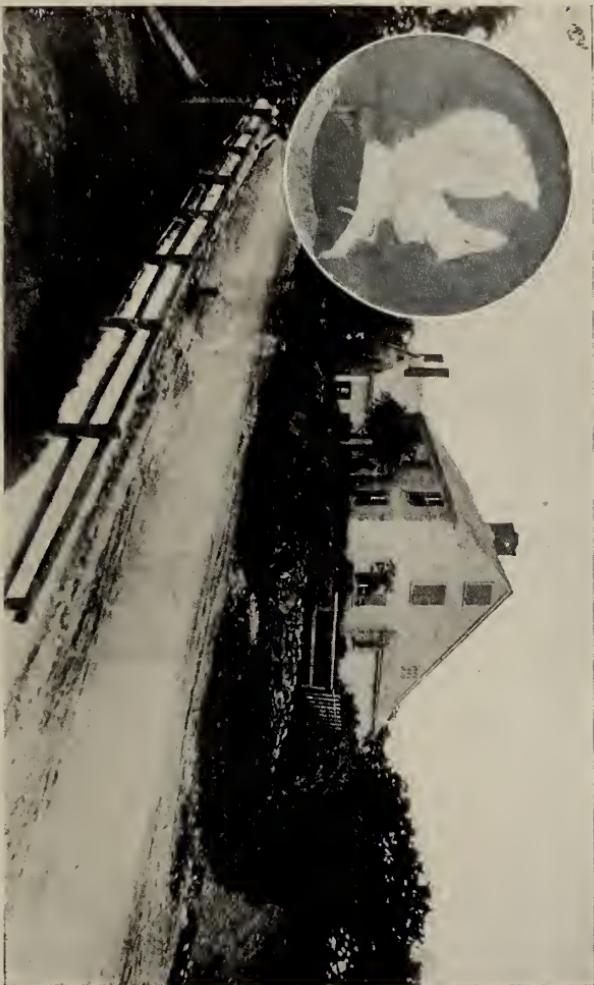
to being used as a school house, it was the first nail factory connected with the Salem Iron Factory Company. Later school houses in this district have been near the site of the present one, on the corner of Endicott and Water Streets. Not far beyond the site of the old school house is the Joseph Endicott house bought by Mr. Nathan Read, in which he lived for a time, and later caused the same to be moved here, according to the diarist, or reporter of those days, who writes—"Thursday Dec. 13, 1805, Dr. Read moved his old house down on the bank." This house had the old-fashioned leanto of early days, but the present owner has recently remodeled it and in so doing the leanto has disappeared.

Passing along the street, we notice upon our left a group of houses, all old ones, the first on the corner of Endicott and Water Streets, the early home of the Mackintires and Cutlers, next a very old house built by Moses Brown, and close by two very large residences well built, and occupied formerly by Capt. John Endicott, and Capt. Moses Endicott, respectively, they being brothers, and also descendants of Governor John Endecott. These buildings are unusually large with the immense chimneys of those days. These brothers were sea captains, and both made many voyages. A native of Danvers writes that these homes were called "The aristocratic residences of that neighborhood."

Opposite the Endicott homes, there was standing years ago, a very small house in which lived an old lady called by everybody, "Aunt Anger." To return to the boys who made a visit to Folly Hill, now Mt. Burnett, in 1814, previously related. On their journey home presumably escorting the boy Nathaniel Hawthorne on his way to Salem, when reaching "Fox Hill," that being the early name of the locality we are now describing, one of the boys said, "Let's go in and see Aunt A." Knocking at the door, they heard her welcome voice, saying, "Come in." The following is an account of their visit, given by one of the boys: "Aunt Anger, a lone widow, short and stout; her dress a loose red flannel gown, without sleeves, arms bare, tow apron, and cow hide shoes. On her head a red woolen cap, features large and masculine. Her house was upon the river bank, which, planted there, like so many other houses, it had sunk into the earth. She is said to have remarked, that in a high wind fearing her house would blow over the bank into the river, she would creep under the bed to give the house stability by way of ballasting it. She sang songs for us, one of

which was entitled "Margaret's Ghost," by David Mallot. It was sung in a low monotonous tone becoming a ghost song. During the rendering of the same she shut her eyes, and trotted her right foot by way of keeping time. After the boys had bid her goodby, and were on the street again, young Hawthorne remarked, 'Isn't the old woman a Witch!'"

Just beyond, on the same side of the road as the Endicott houses, stood quite a large house, which was built by Col. Benjamin Pickman of Salem, and later came into the possession of one Simon Pindar who came to Danvers from Ipswich. He married a Miss Mehetabel Dutch, daughter of one Samuel Dutch, and his occupation was that of shipwright. The place was purchased several years ago by George B. Dennett who tore down the old house and built on its site a fine residence. The location is high and affords an extensive view. Mr. Pindar has many descendants in town. Concerning the old home, a friend of the last owner and occupant wrote in 1877 as follows: "Many are the pleasing recollections of friendly social pastimes spent in that house. Probably there is no other private dwelling in Danvers where for fifty years or more previous to the ten years last past, so much of social and intellectual festivities have been shared by so many persons as has been during that time, enjoyed there. The late Miss Mary Pindar the former owner and occupant of the house was dignified and highly social in her nature, always ready to entertain company and especially that of the young who were sure to be there on all proper occasions, and to have a good time, too. She usually kept a few select boarders such as students, clergymen, school teachers and sometimes men of other professions. When the applicant for a school had passed a satisfactory examination, and other preliminaries were settled, it became a standing rule with the Committee to say, 'You will find a genteel boarding place at Miss Pindar's on Fox Hill,'—where they were glad to go and pleased to remain. Miss Pindar's relatives and family connections were persons holding respectable positions in business and in society. Miss Pindar was a member of the Baptist Church, a teacher in the Sunday School, and for many years president of the sewing society, over which she presided with a quiet dignity, and in a manner so pleasingly social that all were alike inspired with mutual kindly feelings. The writer will through life ever gratefully remember the many pleasant seasons spent in company with those of her intelligent household and the visitors wont to assemble there."



"AUNT MARY" PINDER AND THE SIMON PINDER HOUSE AT FOX HILL.
The Portrait is from a pencil sketch made by Maurice Oby in 1855.

Passing down the hill we notice a house on the right in which at one time was kept a school, Miss Margaret Brown, teacher, concerning which Rev. William Lamson, D. D., a native of Danvers, has written. The school was kept for very young children. He relates what happened once upon the bridge near by. "One day," he says, "we were dismissed at noon, a happy rollicking group. Among the number was an interesting lad of six or eight years, the son of Capt. Jeremiah Putnam. Running with his companions he was soon on the bridge near by and when about mid-way of it, they were met by a large drove of sheep, which covered the whole way. The little Putnam boy climbed on to the railing of the bridge to let the sheep pass and then losing his balance, he fell over and was drowned, and now though more than fifty years have passed, the writing of this narrative brings back the sorrow and gloom which I, a little boy, then felt." The home of the boy was in plain sight, situate on the land where the Creese & Cook factory now stands, then the home of Capt. Jeremiah Putnam, and later the home of Major Moses Black.

We have now reached the Crane River of to-day, the Conamabsqnooncant of early days, the northern boundary of the Endecott grant, which we are now leaving. This river also forms the southern boundary of the Skelton grant, which was made on the same day as the Endecott grant, July 3, 1632, as follows "There is another necke of land lyeing about 3 myles fro Salem cont aboute 200 ac. graunted to M^r Sam^{ll} Skelton, to enjoy to him & his heires forever, called by the Indeans Wahquack, bounded on the south upon a little ryv^r called by the Indeans Conamabsqnooncant; upon the north abutting on another ryver called by the Indeans Pouomeneuhcant; and on the east on the same ryv^r." Rev. Samuel Skelton and Capt. John Endecott were the first individuals to own any land in what is now the territory of our town of Danvers, and certainly they deserve more than passing notice. On April 17, 1629, Matthew Cradock and his deputy wrote to Governor Endecott, from England, as follows: "And for that the propagation of the gospel is the thing wee doe profess aboue all to bee our ayme in settling this plantacon wee have bin carefull to make plentyfull provision of godly ministers by whose faithfull preachings, godly conversacon, and exemplary life, we trust not only those of our owne nation will be built up in the knowledge of God, but also the Indians may, in God's appointed tyme, bee reduced to the obeydence of the gospel of

Christ. One of them is well knowne to yourselfe, viz. Mr. Skelton, whom we have the rather desired to beare a part in this worke, for that wee are informed yourselfe hath formerly received much good by his ministry." Mr. Skelton arrived in Naumkeag the last of June and was chosen pastor of the Church. While he owned this land nothing that we know of was done in the matter of erecting any buildings. That he sailed up from the settlement and went over these acres at different times we do not doubt. On August 2, 1634, he deceased, leaving four children, a son Samuel, and three daughters, Mrs. Skelton having previously deceased. Johnson says of him, "Skelton for Christ, did leave his native soil. Though called to endure extraordinary trials for the cause of his divine Master, he never faltered from the high duties of his mission. His was the sublime satisfaction of having efficiently aided to plant the tree of life, for the healing of the multitudes in the wilds of America. His end and aim were glorious as God counts glory."

After the decease of the Rev. Samuel Skelton, his children sold this property to John Porter, an early settler on a parcel of land adjoining the Skelton grant upon the north. Upon the decease of Mr. Porter, the said land was set off to his heirs by partition. As time passed, there were several individual owners of this Skelton land during succeeding years, up to the year 1754, but we do not find that any person was actually living upon the grant. This property had now become a part of the District of Danvers, and in another part of the District, formerly and early known as Salem Village, there was a Church established, and had now become the First Church in Danvers, of which one Archelaus Putnam was then a deacon. In 1754, he seems to have been very much interested in Crane river as a suitable location for a mill privilege and so made a purchase of certain land near this stream of water. He with his family proceeded to make a home here, and so far as at present known, they were the first white people to live upon the Skelton grant. After fixing up a place for a residence he built, across the river, a dam of timber, made in the form of a box and filled with gravel with three openings or flumes for the flood gates. These flumes were laid over with planks resting upon sleepers extending from the timber boxes. Upon this bridge two mills were soon built. Now having the mills, it was necessary that the path or way across the grant should be widened and made



CAPT. BENJAMIN PORTER.
1786-1856.

into a road from Porter's Plains, so called, and in the year 1755 a road was laid out by a Committee of twelve persons under a sheriff of the county, thus providing a way very much needed by the people in the northern part of the town.

Up to this time there had been a cart-path used for many years leading from Porter's Plain to Porter's Neck, as that part of the town was then called, to the tide water at Crane River. This cart-way was only used for the hauling of wood from the many lots in which the neck of land was then divided. Rev. Joseph Green in 1707 used this old wood-path to the water-side, in conveying his wood to the Salem market, from the tidewater down the river to a landing in North Salem, in what was then called a shad-boat. The road to the New Mills was now laid out by the General Court of Sessions, two rods wide, beginning at the lower corner of John Porter's yard at his dwelling house on the site of the present Berry Tavern, and running by various courses to the mill-dam at Crane River. The following are the sums awarded to the owners of the land: To John Porter, twelve pounds; to Benjamin Porter, twenty-six pounds, two shillings; to Joseph Putnam, the sum of two pounds, six shillings; to Ginger Andrews, mother of the first wife of Col. Jeremiah Page, twelve shillings, six pence; to Israel Hutchinson, one pound, eighteen shillings and six pence; to Rev. Peter Clark, twenty pounds, fifteen shillings; to William Browne, Esquire, three pounds, eighteen shillings and six pence; and to John Andrews, one pound, eleven shillings and six pence. Liberty was given to each of the above parties to cut and carry off the wood that stood on said highway until the first of April next ensuing.

A native of Danvers, who lived for many years in the West, writes as follows concerning the Mills as they were sometime between the years 1821 and 1829: "Well do I remember the old tide mill at Danversport which seemed so large, and the philosophy of which was such a mystery to me when a boy. What could make the water come booming up from the sea twice a day at certain hours, with all the regularity of the sun and moon, was wonderful to me and how it could be utilized on its return and made to grind the corn, was no less so. The simple swinging flood-gate which opened of itself to let the rising water through, and when it began to ebb, closed itself and held the water there, I could not comprehend as the process was concealed under the floor. An incident once occurred at the mill which made a deep impres-

sion on my mind. My father's one-horse wagon stood hitched on the dam when a span of horses came dashing down the road with barely room to pass. My father, seeing them, lifted his wagon around snug to the mill, and the frightened team just cleared ours with only a thud against the wheels. What became of the runaway team, we did not learn. A moment later, or an inch nearer, and our ventures for the day would have been lost with possibly greater disaster. Mr. Samuel Fowler was then proprietor of the grist mill, father of the late Samuel P. Fowler. Adams and Tyler kept a variety store in the village. Moses Black, Senior, was a prominent shoe manufacturer, and Rev. Mr. Drinkwater was pastor of the Baptist Church."

(To be continued.)

BAPTIST CHURCH BELL.

Subscribers to the Bell in the Baptist Church at Danvers New Mills, Aug. 5, 1828.

Betsey Putnam, \$20; widow Rebecca Page, \$5; Fidelia Endicott, \$5; Samuel Fowler, \$20; Caleb Oakes, \$50; Joseph Stearns, \$5; Israel Adams, \$5; Wm. Sutton, \$10; Jon. Shoves, \$5; Rufus Putnam, \$10; Jeremiah Putnam, \$5; Allen Gould, \$5; Daniel Proctor, \$5; Benjamin Foster, \$5; F. Howes, \$10; Elisha Pratt, \$5. Total, \$170.

DIARY OF ARCHELAUS PUTNAM OF NEW MILLS

(Continued from vol. 5, p. 69.)

Feb. 7, 1809. Saturday evening last about the hour of 8 o'clock, we were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be a barn with a considerable quantity of hay & grain in Wenham belonging to Mr. Barnes, Innholder, together with a row of stables, one horse & a number of harnesses owned by proprietors lately built for the accommodation of the mail & other stages. An agreeable and instructive correspondence which was kept up between myself & Philemon Putnam for a considerable time, has been dropped on his part.

14. On Saturday evening, there happened a fracas between two gamblers in a cordwainer's shop.

21. It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that I am at length permitted to see the establishment of a public library in this place fully effected, not that I expect to reap any considerable advantages from it myself, but for the benefit & improvement of the minds & manners of the people of the place. I consider it no acquisition to one's merit in recording his own good doings, but I hope I shall be pardoned when I say that I feel conscious that the establishment of the library would have been delayed had it not been for my exertions. Last evening was the first meeting for the purpose of the proprietor's taking out books.*

Mar. 4. This day James Madison is to be inaugurated President of the United States. Mr. Jefferson retires from office & becomes a private citizen, avowedly by his own wish & intention. He has not been so fortunate as to leave the country in so good condition & clear of difficulties as he found it.

10. This day my brother-in-law Moses Black purchased Lydia's share & right in our estate for the sum of 290 dollars.

11. The winter school taught by Is. Putnam closed this day.

18. I am almost resolved to abandon my present employment, considering the few hopes of success in it. An anxiety to see the world, get information and try my fortune are

*See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 95.

powerful inducements in favor of going to sea. That our country will be forced into the vortex of commotion ere long is much to be feared. Though these are the embarrassments of commerce, the spirit of enterprise has been considerably aroused since the embargo was partially raised, and upwards of twenty vessels in Salem & Beverly are gone and getting ready for sea.

25. Capt. Thos. Cheever is fitting out with a cargo of sugar & coffee for the Mediterranean & expects to sail next week. This would be a most favourable opportunity for gratifying my inclinations were not my engagements with my brother such as debar me from embracing it.

31. Having been informed that an auction sale of Doct. Lakeman's, deceased, goods was to take place in Beverly, I thought I would attend it, with a consideration of exercise on horseback. Nothing but useless trumpery was up for sale. After visiting my aunt and sisters I passed on through Salem. Curiosity led me to see the new Universal meeting house. It is a noble building & it's expected it will be finished by the first of June.

Apr. 2. A young fellow of about 19 years old officiated as priest here today, he is an apprentice to a Shoemaker in Newburyport, his talents are esteemed so wonderfully great by the Baptists that they are about contributing their mites to purchase him of his master for fifty pieces of silver, i. e., fifty dolls.

Apr. 3. This day for the first time I have exercised my right of suffrage. To exercise it I had a strong inclination, but I objected to both candidates for Governor. In deliberately comparing the two lists of Senators & Lt. Gov. of each party, my mind preponderated in favor of the federalists, and had I known that my vote would have been received void of a vote for a candidate for Governor, I should have carried it in that manner. But at the head of the list which I voted for was Christopher Gore, which I sincerely regret. The candidate for Lt. Gov., David Cobb & the Senators I was decidedly in favor of.

10. Yesterday in company with Mr. Stearns I travelled to Salem. Object, exercise and observation. Our tour at Fort Pickering was rather fatiguing but we were amply remunerated. The soldiers appear to be wrapped in filthiness & moral depravity. We conversed with one who seems to be a sincere penitent for the presumption with which he enlisted in the

service. I could not envy his happiness nor help indulging the impulses of philanthropic feelings toward him. In bondage for a long term, little intercourse with the world, a continual identity of employment, coarse food, & a small compensation is the discouraging destiny of these unhappy associates. We left these guardians of American liberty and prisoners of Public service & arrived in good time to hear parson Bentley preach in his meetinghouse. He laboured for the exploding of the Jewish ceremonies customs, &c. His discourse was embellished with historical & natural reflections, his ideas are expansive, & he has a happy faculty in arranging them in such order as prove powerful in argument. Went to see the new bridge which goes from Market street across into South Salem, which was finished this year, it is a very handsome, strong constructed bridge. Mr. Noah Whittier took his departure from this place last night for the southward.

24. Yesterday the intention of marriage between Briggs Reed and Betsey Hutchinson was publickly made known. He feasted his friends with flowing bowls of egg-pop.

25. 1 o'clock, P. M. This moment we receive official information by Proclamation of President Madison that our difficulties with England are all adjusted, so far as to permit a commercial intercourse between us & that there is a fair prospect of entering into a treaty of Peace. Than this news, none perhaps could be more exhilarating to the American People. (1/2 past 8 o'clock P. M.) This moment Capt. Page has arrived from Salem & informs of an arrival in Boston bringing news of the abrogation of French decrees against Neutral Commerce. What glorious dawning, to brighten the hopes of America!

26. The news we received last evening of the repeal of the French decrees is found to be premature. By later arrival we also learn that Joseph Bonaparte had been crowned at Madrid, King of Spain, and that that country had abandoned all contest with France.

29. I am reading Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, a book belonging to our Library. On Thursday, 27th, Mr. Ezra Batchelder of the Plains departed this life aged 68. He was a worthy, peaceable citizen & industrious man.

May 6. Last Tuesday was a General muster of the militia in this State for inspection. Our company turned out on the plain, it was very dry and dust & ashes was our portion. Thursday last rode to Ipswich in Co. with Mr. Black, who is

a witness in the Supreme court sitting there. The Town of Ipswich is pleasantly situated. It is an old town & pretty thickly inhabited. It would soon be but an indifferent & depopulated place, should the court be removed from it. Its inhabitants consist of a large number of old women & girls, the occasion thereof seems to be this, that as the business of the town is chiefly farming and manufacturing on a contracted scale, there is but little encouragement for a small part of the people, and they emigrate to such places where are greater prospects of success.

13. My brother-in-law, Moses Black, is making arrangements for setting up his morocco works here on our premises. On the 9th the year expired for which I engaged with my brother Nathl. to live with him and tend his store. He said he would employ me if I would stay with him for \$80 a year. The next morning I was employed in painting at my brother's house for him by the day with Messrs. Shays & Nye. They appear to be very agreeable good dispositioned young men. We had considerable conversation concerning the painting & glazing business. Propositions were made toward forming a copartnership and establish ourselves at Salem.

15. Yesterday I was at the south parish & afternoon at Mr. Bowles' at meeting in Salem. Dined and supped with Mr. Shays at his boarding house. I intimated that I might succeed in the apothecary & druggist business and he seemed to be of the same opinion. My brother wished to know if I had concluded to stay with him. I said I should rather work for that than do nothing but wished for further time. He asked me why I did not set up for myself, and I intimated that if I could obtain a little assistance I thought I could do well by opening an apothecary store in the South parish. He said he would furnish me with the furniture he bought of Mrs. Dean at a reasonable rate. My mind was transported. Attended town meeting for making choice of representatives. Capt. S. Page, Nathan Felton & Squires Shove were chosen. Applied to Mr. Garland about building a store for me.

17. Rode over to the South parish yesterday. Saw Dr. Nichols & he was inclined to think I might obtain a livelihood by the opening of the store, but informed me of the failure of a Dr. Wilkins in Marblehead, by living in a style too extravagant, and if his was the only shop there I might be more successful there as I might have a chance of putting up medicine chests for the seamen. My brother said he would inquire

of Mr. Seccomb about it, and he informed him that there were two apothecary stores in Marblehead, that his father Dea. Seccomb would not relinquish selling medicine at the South parish & he knew of no place vacant.

18. My brother has hired Asa Fletcher, a young fellow of my age, who has been tending for Mr. Marcy. The latter has sold his goods and relinquished his store to John Hook.

19. Mr. Black with the assistance of a number of hands, is raising his morocco shop. Went to the South parish and talked with Mr. Ebenezer Shillaber about the apothecary shop. He thought the business was profitable from the fact that one Mr. Purinton went from his neighborhood to Lynn 5 or 6 years ago & had got together a handsome property & relinquished his shop to one Oliver. I resolved to continue on horseback and see how the land lay. Proceeded on the old road to Boston, arrived at a place where two roads branch off, enquired of a young girl which was the road to Lynn, she said the right and rode five miles on a slow jog and found myself in a forest. Soon Lynnfield hotel opened to my sight. I rode on cantering my horse, till within 9 miles of Boston before I found a road to turn off to go to Lynn, in which road, if a road it might be called, I rode on till I arrived at the hotel in Lynn. Called for 2 qts. oats for my horse, took a walk down to the lower end of the common, went in to Wm. Oliver's shop, with the pretense of buying lozenges, but nothing more than to see how it looked. It appeared not very well arranged, bought my lozenges, 3 cts. worth wine, come back to the hotel again, went into a store opposite, bought 3 cents' worth of gingerbread, enquired if there was any store to let. He told me he would let the next one at 40 dolls. per year, told him it was too high. Went out and returned, tried to beat him down in the price, but would not start, asked him to give me refusal of it for 2 weeks, he complied, asked him his name, 'twas Frederick Burchstead. Paid twenty cents for horse-bating.

Sunday, 21. This morning about 8 o'clock Briggs Reed & Miss Betsey Hutchinson were clinched by the marriage ceremonies together into a matrimonial state.

29. The chief part of this week, I have employed myself in taking account of the medicine and furniture which my brother relinquishes to me.

June 3. Have this afternoon agreed with Mr. Ezra Putnam to transport my things to Lynn on Monday next. We under-

stand that Christopher Gore is chosen chief magistrate of this state by a majority of 2,500. This day I received a present of a stone mortar from Mrs. Cheever, for which I shall be ever grateful. My brother-in-law Joseph Coffrain is building his house at Beverly.

4. I am now on the verge of leaving Danvers New Mills, my birthplace & abode, where I was nursed and nourished & spent my life, where good will & understanding have been collateral with the intercourse I have had with the people, where reside my brothers, sisters, & near & familiar connexions. To be transplanted into an untried soil where it is doubtful if I shall take root & live, much more grow & flourish. Mr. Fletcher has just arrived from the country, he steps in to assist in tending my brother's store.

Lynn, June 5. I arrived here in the chaise accompanied by Mr. Black about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 A. M., took some punch at the hotel & bated horse. Took a walk around to see the people in the neighborhood, asked the probable success of the Apothecary business, some thought 'twould do well, some said different. Asked the price of boarding, they said from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, but 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ general price, took leave of Mr. Black about 10 o'clock. Till this moment of his departure, I had mustered resolution enough to encounter the disagreeable sensations of leaving my native home, at the word, "good-bye" my firmness failed me and the secreted tears flowed copiously from my eyes, nor could I resist the unwelcome emotions till my resolution once more assisted my legs to move & reconnoitre the vicinity. Happened luckily to see a Mr. Tapley, with whom I was slightly acquainted, agreed with him to come in the afternoon and build me a counter. Walked back to the Hotel & found that Mr. Putnam had arrived with my trumpery & baggage. While unloading them, alternate hopes & fears of success assailed in an afflictive manner. Paid Mr. Putnam 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, treated with punch at the tavern & he departed. Now I was alone unknown and surrounded by strangers. In the course of the afternoon, a number of persons introduced themselves to me, spoke words of encouragement & wished me success, among whom was Mr. Thatcher, the priest, who was very sociable & familiar, invited me to his house, &c. I now possess in personal property \$625. of which \$375 is in furniture and trading stock, the rest in clothing, books, watch, and \$20 in cash, besides I am entitled to the 12th part of my father's patrimony valued at \$280 and about \$4 due from my brother as portion

of Granny Ober's estate. For which may I feel ever grateful & indebted to the Great Creator & Governour of all Beings, and Provider of every want and needed Blessing. Edw. Richardson called to see me this afternoon.

6. Capt. Sam. Page called to see me, sent by him to Boston for a book, Medical Pharmacopia.

12. Agreed with Mr. Burchstead to board me for 14|6 per week, and shop rent at \$40 per year. Yesterday afternoon went to the Methodist meeting in company with Mr. Burchstead. There were two funerals after meeting, Mrs. Tufts and Rufus Ally. In the evening had the pleasure of an invitation from Capt. Newhall to attend singing school at Mr. Johnson's hall, accepted and was agreeably entertained. Mr. Webb called to see me today. Capt. Procter & Mr. Shays, likewise.

14. Mr. Samuel Fowler called to see me. Have been compounding medicine fixing my mortar and writing some notifications for distributing round to let people know I am here. This was recommended by Mr. Makepeace.

15. This morning had a visit from Dr. Gardner, found him a very agreeable man. He seemed to be satisfied that I could deal out medicine especially from prescriptions and gave me reason to think I should be favoured with his custom. I have adopted my landlord's name "b-u-r-c-h-s-t-e-a-d" as my private alphabet for marking the cost of my articles.

17. Mr. John Fowler & wife called to see me. Sent a letter by Capt. Page to my brother Nathaniel in which I gave a short valedictory to Danvers New Mills. Last evening I visited Mr. Tapley and went with him to visit Mr. Thacher, the priest. A contemplated law case between the Preceptor in the Academy, Newhall, and Sam. Osgood, son to the man that keeps the hotel, was settled by referees.

23. Messrs. Lovejoy called to see me. Girls are innumerable, I have the pleasure of being visited by them in a drove at a time.

24. Mr. Ezra Putnam has just arrived with a load of nails & manufactured iron from the D. & B. I. Works, and a few articles of Medicine purchased of my brother. I am to sell the iron according to agreement with my brother, who is agent, by deducting 2½ per cent. for selling. The amount of \$237 trusted by the Factory Co. struck me with a good deal of concern. Mr. John Page & wife called to see me, also Mr. Crooker.

25. Mr. Burchstead & wife gone to Woburn. Dined at their

father's, good clever old people & had a good baked pudding and beans dinner. Went to Mr. Thatcher's meeting. Was introduced into singing seats by Mr. Tapley. The afternoon discourse was on the occasion of a Mr. Carter's being sick and for whom there was a contribution.

26. Rose $\frac{1}{4}$ before 4 o'clock and took a walk to a place they call the wood-end where Dr. Robbins resides, and arrived home at 5. Mr. Calley Newhall my boarding mate and chum took the first step to matrimony yesterday by "breaking meeting house windows," as the phrase is, for being published. His friends and acquaintances call loudly for punch which he bestows to satisfaction.

27. Yesterday afternoon I went to Salem to introduce myself to Mr. Seccomb to let me have articles on trust. Seemed very willing to do it & to credit me for them 6 months with interest. Saw Sam Pinder & Mr. Oakes, asked the news and how people did at New Mills. All well except Mrs. Hitty Putnam, Capt. Jere's wife, who is suddenly taken very sick. This day I saw a mammoth's tooth or grinder, 8 inches long, 7 inches deep, 6 inches wide, with five rows of grinders. The man said it was found in the salt licks in the Ohio, cost me three cents seeing it. Saw one of my Andover associates, Mr. Scammon, an agreeable young man, he is from Saco to Boston.

28. Dr. Robbins here today, he appears to be a clever little man and said nothing discouraging of my setting up here.

29. Mr. Ezra Putnam on his way to Boston brought me some raisins from my brother. Mr. Saml. Fowler called to see me, sent a letter by him to my sister Hitty. Sent an order by Mr. Matthews to get me some goods at Seccomb's, he asks 25 cts. per hund. for hauling, rather too much. Mr. Tapley finished a sign which I agreed with him to make and brought it home, asked \$2, too much I think.

30. Took a walk in the edge of the evening to buy some oil at Chase's, a number of customers while absent, just so it is when I go away.

July 1. Painted a chest for Mr. Marston, put letters on rail directing to Salem.

2. Went to the famous "red spring," so called, a mineral spring $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, drank 5 tumblers full, made squeamish and sick.

4. This day celebrated by a salute fired in the morning from the brass cannon of a newly organized Artillery com-

pany. A noisy company dined at the hotel, who were from Salem. The riding to and from Boston by here is astonishing, the horses and chaises seem innumerable. There is a bull fight sport at Breed's Island, or at the half-way house, so called, a cruel sport which ought not to be encouraged in this country. The fireworks in Boston are plain to be seen here this evening.

6. This day, I have credited a Mr. Wm. Whitney with a quantity of nails payable in 60 days.

10. In the evening visited a Mr. More, a schoolmaster.

13. Mr. Lamson and Mr. Black were here. Mr. Jacobs called, sent home my library books by him.

17. Just arrived at my shop from Salem on foot. Rode home on Saturday night with Mr. Marcy, arriving after 1½ hours ride in extreme darkness. We were rather fearful of robbers and provided ourselves with rocks and clubs. We run aground on the shoals of an ox team but fortunately escaped clear without foundering. I crept into a window of our old shell and found a comfortable lodging. Went to Salem this morning with my brother. He introduced me to Messrs. Hathorne, Dean, Cushing and Appleton at which places I propose to buy such articles as there is a probability of selling. On the 14th Mr. Richard Rhodes was buried.

24. Went to meeting at the Quakers, two women missionaries preached. Heard Mr. Dow of Beverly preach in the afternoon and went to a lecture at the Methodist in the evening, but was called out in prayer time to get some medicine for one of Dr. Lummus' patients, being the first recipe from him. Dr. Nichols of Danvers called to see me. Dr. Lummus for the first time called for which I am very glad. He inquired the prices of my medicine and bought an ounce of Ipecac, and seemed to be pleased with my arrangement.

31. Capt. Thos. Putnam visited me, sent by him to Boston for a steel pen, cost 6]. Capt. Bickford came home with him, he goes master of one of Mr. Gray's ships, bound for Russia, with Mr. Adams on board, our minister to St. Petersburg.

Aug. 2. Yesterday was solicited by Mr. Francis Moore to write a letter to Col. Benj. Pickman, Esq., for him, subscribing his name, requesting the favour of looking out some station of public employment for him.

7. I have been the amanuensis of a blind man, Mr. Joseph Breed, this afternoon. He dictated an Epistle to one Mr. Southwick of Danvers.

15. Solicited by Mr. Thos. Witt to subscribe to a paper for

taking newspapers for a reading school at his store. I affixed my name with the condition of having the privilege to take them from thence to read at my shop. By the wish of Dr. Gardner, I dress up a paper for subscribers for taking four Boston papers and having them left at my shop.

17. Mr. Epr. Smith and girl called to see me.

21. Damn, eternally damn the present banking system, I would wish the whole were in flames and not a drop of water be gotten for the purpose of putting them out. I have this moment received intelligence of Penobscot bank being broke all to pieces & I have on hand of the rascally money \$28. When shall I get recompense? Have we not men of disinterested spirit and virtue enough to effect a reformation, must the poor labourer, mechanick and trader be ever harrassed with anxiety & every moment subject to penury by the villianous swindling of the bank holders. No, let the same spirit of liberty and virtue which actuated the breasts of those who emancipated us from slavery and founded the pedestal necessary for our welfare arise and strike this evil from existence and heal the wound which it has occasioned. Evening. Mr. Burchstead proposed to go to Salem. I delivered him \$21 in Penobscot & \$20 in other, money. Accounts from Boston controvert the rumor about Penobscot money and informs of its being as good as other foreign money. Have tried today to see if I could escape doing military duty by trying to procure a certificate of Mr. Moore, the surgeon of the Regiment to clear me, in consequence of the lameness of my hand, & likewise to become a manager of one of the Engines but in both I was unsuccessful. Of course at present I must submit to the brunts and bruises of a soldier.

29. Nowell Smith called here, been at home to the funeral of his father who died on Saturday. Mr. Smith has been long a resident at the New Mills. In his younger years he was an industrious and enterprising shipwright.

Sept. 3. Mr. Burchstead's fishing vessel arrived at Marblehead with a good load of fish. In company with Newell Bracket, I took a walk this morning to see an old Scotch hermit who is noted for his ingenuity and singularity of living.

9. Have just been apprised of the death of Mrs. Mehitable, wife of Capt. Jere Putnam, an amiable, agreeable and much respected woman.

18. Brother Nat and Mr. Leslie stopped here on their way to Boston. Nathaniel came with them and tarried with me

till their return, was extremely fond of him from his birth to such a degree that it was grievous to part with him. Yesterday Mr. John Dodge called on his way to bear the heavy news to Mr. Hercules Josslyn, who is at Bridgewater, of the death of his wife who died very suddenly on Saturday night, when on a visit to her father's, Mr. John Josslyn in the upper parish in Danvers.

21. I had the pleasure of a call by Mr. Caleb Oakes who was going to Boston. This gentleman, I am proud to acknowledge, seems peculiarly friendly to me.

28. Mr. Calley Newell, my chum and messmate, was initiated into a state of matrimony last evening with Miss Abigail Howard.

Oct. 10. I have too much leisure and think of learning to cut out shoes if anyone is disposed to employ me.

14. Having erected a cutting board, I have this day commenced cutting out shoes for Mr. Joseph Mansfield, having sold him a dozen skins and engaged to cut them up gratis if he would employ me afterwards.

16. Yesterday a child of Mr. Daniel Witt was buried. I was surprised to hear my name called to walk in procession with the mourners.

17. Mr. Osgood leaves town and Mr. Lewis takes the tavern. Mr. Benj. Phillips was interred in Doct. Gardner's tomb this afternoon. The funeral was solemnized in the quaker mode without any prayers and without any pall. The family, however, who are falling off from the Quakers, were dressed in black. Mr. Phillips was greatly respected by all. This evening I had a summons to appear at Mr. Hitchen's store on Saturday next armed and equipped with hostile weapons. The Brigade muster will be at Danvers next Tuesday. The fatigues of that day I have been fondly hoping to elude, but they are to be encountered or pay the sum of \$4. By debility of body, one lame arm and deaf ear, I expected to get clear but it was ineffectual. Have been warned for the next week's training and shall have to submit or pay 6 or 8 dollars fine.

21. Two militia Companies under the command of Capt. Brimblecom & Stone & the Artillery Co., under Capt. Newell trained this afternoon. I was in the company of the former. I feel very fatigued after such drilling and drudgery. The militia of this town, like those of other towns adjacent, are miserably disciplined, nor is it to be wondered at. Our mili-

tia laws are reprehensible. It inflicts the poorer class with a severe burden, being necessitated to equip themselves at the expense of \$10 or \$12, besides the expenditure of their time. While the rich in pompous attitude can look with pleasure on these plebians, the only defenders and protectors of their property. The soldiers feel aggrieved and have no encouragement for trying to do their best.

25. The review of yesterday at Danvers was a warlike and pleasing spectacle. Crowds of spectators were seen on the surrounding eminences, waiting to behold the engagement. It commenced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunsetting and continued without cessation until quite dark, when we were dismissed on the field. The tumult which followed is indescribable, officers, soldiers, men, women and children and horses were all intermixed. Firing, bellowing, singing and screaming heightened and gave evidence of the scene of confusion. I was glad to take the shortest route through the barbarous rabble to the place where I took shipping for Lynn. I saw very few of my acquaintances. I confess I have a little pride in appearing and acting well when on military duty, but I felt very disagreeably among my awkward brother soldiers, especially when marching round the line, for I could hear frequent remarks made upon the ludicrous and undisciplined appearance of many soldiers who were around me.

Nov. 7. Dr. Hart of Reading called and bought a small trifle of medicine. He tells of buying medicine a third part lower than I can possibly sell it.

17. Received a small assortment of hardware articles from Mr. Wm. Deans of Salem.

19. Saw the arrival of my friend Capt. Thos. Cheever from Malta.

25. Find myself in a melancholly situation. Mr. Batchelder, an opposite neighbor, has opened a store and is determined to sell cheaper than his neighbors. Have this day solicited a job at glazing Mr. Tapley's windows to his house, but he informs me he has agreed with another man. The prospect here has become dismal. People here in general are poor, workers at the shoe business and depend on their employers for support and very few people are sick, hence I have no sale for medicine.

Dec. 1. Just arrived from a $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk from Danvers Newmills.

8. Delivered up to my brother the Library Treasurer's book

and papers and money to be carried to Mr. Chaplin, the Treasurer chosen in my place. To my brother Nathaniel and Mr. Sam Fowler I divulged the despairing circumstances under which I live. Mr. Fowler intimated setting up a shoe store at Baltimore with Mr. Stearns.

10. Yesterday I was appraised by Mr. Nye from Danvers that Dr. Nichols was building a shop for the apothecaries business in South Danvers, near the Eagle.

Jan. 22, 1810. Last Thursday I disposed all of my nails & brads to Jona. Batchelder and took his note for them at 90 days.

News Mills, June 19. I left Lynn on 24th Jan. in a storm of snow, and went back about the middle of April and sold my medicene and furniture to Doctor Aaron Lummus and took his note for it for \$430. I soon after disposed of my dyewoods and some other articles to his son John Lummus. The rest consisting chiefly of hardware, I brought home and sold to my brother, paying him what I owed him. Mr. Fletcher's time for tending store expired and I again reassumed the old drudgery. Business of all kinds seems to be stunned and many have failed for more than they are worth. This neighborhood has experienced most sensibly the effects of the general stagnation. It presents a dismal contrast. From the time of its first settlement it has continued to prosper and be alive, ship building, fishery, navigation, trading & Mechanical employments have been successfully carried on until the year 1809. Now Navigation, fishery and the coasting business are wholly suspended and mechanical and other employments are consequently languishing and it seems to wear the appearance of a continual Sabbath. A Mr. Wheeler, schoolmaster, boarded and chambered with me the latter part of the winter, a very agreeable and intelligent man. I received a letter this day from Dr. G. Osgood requesting and cautioning me not to sell any poisonous medicine to Mr. David Tarr, intimating that he had inclination of suicide. Mary Pike leaves my brother Nathaniel's house this day, having lived in the family as maid 10 or 12 years. My uncle Israel Hutchinson and his son-in-law Marsey have been disputing with us about some wharf land.

July 2. Mr. Wm. Lamson and Capt. Thos. Putnam in Company have opened a store opposite my brother's this day. I have had very generous offers of opening a store there myself. I shall remember with gratitude the friendly and kind

assistance which many able gentlemen offered to bestow on me, especially Mr. Oakes, who observed that he would furnish me with two three or four thousand dollars to trade upon at 6 per cent., without any surety but my single note of hand.

12. My Aunt Coodridge and J. Putnam visiting us from the country.

Jan. 7, 1811. Having been absent by ill health five months.

May 4, 1812. I tarried at my brother's house until 21 May 1811, when I entered his store again. The last of April 1812 I accidentally heard that Capt. Nathan Felton was about relinquishing the trading business to some person who might hire his store. I was an applicant and finally hired it at \$30 per first year for trial and engaged boarding at Capt. Felton's at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per week. Not being able to furnish the store with the variety which I thought necessary to ensure success I took my brother in as partner in equal shares and commenced business this day.

9. Business for the first week has exceeded my expectations, having sold to the amount of \$46, \$30 of which is cash. Considering the times, trainings, planting and dull weather which kept people much at home, I have no reason to say I have not done well.

18. After supper walked with Capt. Felton upon Hog hill, so called. The circumstances by which this hill received its name, I have from Capt. Felton, was that in ancient times, say 100 years ago, a part of it was covered with venerable oaks which afforded an abundance of acorns and at that season of the year about all the people in the vicinity used to turn in their swine marked in droves to feed upon them. The hill appears to be excellent soil, the fruits of which have rendered its settlers independent farmers.

30. Having engaged a small garden spot of Mr. Proctor to labour on for my amusement and health, I planted some peas.

June 5. Yesterday there was much talk of war having been declared against England by our Government.

17. Last evening attended a lecture at Mrs. Willson's.

26. The report that our Government had made a declaration of War against England is confirmed to be true by the receipt of the proclamation with the signature of the President, Madison, dated 18th Inst. Surprising as it may appear there was a public rejoicing of a few individuals at North Bridge in Salem by discharge of Cannon. I think we may

venture to say they rejoiced or feigned to rejoice at a great Calamity. Almost universally in this quarter this transaction of our Government is disliked. The countenances of most all seem to show that it is a melancholy day as it respects the welfare of our country. The prices of goods are subject to fluctuation, West India Goods risen generally 25 per cent.

Sept. 2. We yesterday had news of a brilliant action by Capt. Hull with a British ship the Guerriere which he took and soon after took fire & sunk mounting 49 guns & 302 men. We this afternoon received various accounts that the N. W. army under Gen. Hull, comprising 2500 men has surrendered to the English, particulars not received.

4. The news of Gen. Hull's surrender to the English is corroborated by a number of late accounts.

10. Went to Salem, bought Scott's Force of truth & Mrs. Ramsey's Memoirs.

26. On the 19th of August there was a very heavy wind at N. Orleans which has destroyed a great part of the City and very many ships and lives lost.

Oct. 9. The progress of the war is of snail pace since the surrender of Hull's army. Gen. Dearborn was, however, marching an army of some thousands to Lower Canada. They must have a warm reception to keep them from freezing this winter. I envy not their Comfort nor their glory, for I have reason to think and to fear it will all be bought dear.

May 21, 1813. An afflictive stroke of Providence happened in my Brother's family the 29th March last, viz., the death of Aaron W. Cheever, aged 12 years. His disease was rheumatic fever. Hitty Felton died the 14th of last month, the daughter of Capt. N. Felton, in whose family I reside, after having been sick with consumption 20 months. The character of this young woman is worthy of being enrolled among the first for her truly amiable qualities and extraordinary piety and resignation. I presumed to pen a piece and it appeared in the Salem Gazette the 23d day of April. My Uncle Fowler at the Neck died Apr. 20th, after a considerable length of weakness & debility.

22. Last evening attended a lecture in the lane, so called, at the schoolhouse. Mr. Daniel Poor the speaker, a student at the Andover Theological Institution, quite a large assembly.

25. This day is the General Election, so called, of this state, when the General Court assemble at Boston. For a great number of years this day has been spent as a holiday

in this town at Porter's Plain, so called, horse racing, betting, gambling, drinking, &c., have been followed by the old and young of all classes.

29. Attended a lecture at the schoolhouse in the lane. The speaker was a missionary named Sewall.

June 1. We have accounts from the District of Maine of the extreme poverty of some of the inhabitants occasioned by the war and the short crop of grain. One family who had been in prosperous circumstances has been necessitated to enlist their son in the army merely to supply the rest with food. In many places it is said they rob the seed, particularly potatoes, from the earth to supply their present wants, and for this reason their fields have to be guarded. We experience these things in a degree in these parts but not yet to alarm us greatly.

4. The public mind has been very much agitated lately about a reconnoitre between Our Frigate the Chesapeake and the British Frigate Shannon off near our shores. The action was seen very plain from the eminences where immense crowds resorted to observe it. The action was short and from the appearance as well as from various accounts from people who were in boats not far off. We have to regret that the Chesapeake has fallen into the hands of the enemy and probably many brave men have been killed. We wait for official accounts.

8. Having some business and the privilege of a horse and chaise, I rode as far as Esq. Eli Putnam's. I stopped there and spent an hour in company with Israel and his sister. Mr. Putnam is a student at the Theological Institution in Andover.

11. On Wednesday evening Mr. Dan. Poor preached in the schoolhouse on Shillaber's plain.

15. In company with Mr. M. Willson I visited Mr. Dan. Poor at his father's.

18. Mr. Nathl. Pierce of Beverly, a man who has been ever esteemed for his moral life & usefulness, was found drowned yesterday morning near his dwelling house.

July 6. Mr. Simon Pinder died Sunday noon and was buried yesterday afternoon, aged 64. The procession was large, about 80 in all.

12. Spend the evening at Mr. S. Whipple's.

August 29. On Monday last I was present for an hour or two at the re-interment of Capt. Lawrence and Ladlaw in

Salem. The remains of these heroes, as they call them, were taken from a tomb in Halifax after they had been decently and honourably interred and conveyed here by a flag of truce under the management and command of Capt. B. Crowninshield. Landed at Long wharf, Salem, they were followed by a large and splendid procession through the principal streets to Mr. Spaulding's meeting house where an eulogy was pronounced over them by Judge Story. They were then re-entombed with Masonic honors. It is expected that the remains will be transferred to New York to be again buried by the Relations. On Wednesday and Thursday I was at Cambridge at Commencement, accompanied by J. Procter who has passed one year there as a student.

Oct. 5. Yesterday there was a Brigade muster and review of the militia on the Plains in this town. A very large concourse of people assembled. My recent ill health & lameness of my wrist procured for me of the surgeon a Certificate to exempt me from training. Conscientious scruples against Military duty and the using of weapons have but little weight against the requirements of the Militia laws. They subject all except those of the Quaker faith, to bear arms or to oppressive fines. That war is repugnant to true religion, I believe that every real Christian will be constrained to confess. Why so many who name the name of Christ engage in it and in Military duty so cheerfully is to me strange indeed.

24. On Wednesday evening last a dreadful conflagration took place at Portsmouth. We understand that nearly 300 houses & stores were burnt and deprived 6,000 souls of their usual shelter.

Sept. 4. Attended Mr. Chaplin's meeting in the afternoon at the Neck, after which I witnessed a very mournful and solemn scene, the interment of the mortal part of Capt. Sam. Page of that place, who died Friday evening last after the short illness of about 16 hours with the bilious colic. A most worthy & valuable member of Society and a citizen universally respected & beloved.

10. How dreadful a thing is war. What a judgment it is to any people! It is now a day of calamity and distress to our Country. The clouds in the political horizon are black even to a tempest and the thunder of divine vengeance seems ready to burst upon us. Even our Capitol is destroyed by the enemy & many places of importance have fallen into their hands. The enemy in a threatening aspect appears around

our shores and we are not without fearful apprehension of their burning our towns on the seaboard. The inhabitants of these places with their goods are moving out and the Militia are ordered to be in complete readiness to resist invasion. Party seems to have dwindled away before the object of defence; united and determined efforts are making to preserve our possessions from falling into the hands of a powerful foe.

26. Yesterday morning about one o'clock there was an alarm given that the enemy were approaching our shores. Guns were fired, the bells rung & the militia were flying to arms, but it soon happily subsided on learning that it originated from the approach of an empty boat to the Beverly shore, which had probably accidentally got adrift from some vessel.

Jan. 24, 1815. My mind has been much engaged for a number of days past upon the subject of Freemasonry. I have long entertained a favourable opinion of this Institution, grounded upon the idea that it has for its object the honor of God and the good of Mankind. I have now concluded in company with two of my intimate friends and have petitioned Jorden Lodge of this town by paper, containing some introductory observations, stating our views of the advantages of society and associations and the benefits we anticipate may arise from them, concluding with the remark, "that it would ill become us at least without further light to admit the infallibility of all their principles and peculiarities, we trusted if found worthy of admittance that whatever objects or knowledge might be from time to time unveiled to us, we should be privileged with free inquiry, with opportunity & means of proving them and not bound to hold fast anything but that which is good."

Feb. 1. To obviate the requisition of the Militia laws and disenroll our names from this business, nine others with myself have petitioned the General Court, pleading our conscientious scruples.

13. The news that a Treaty of Peace, signed by the Commissioners at Ghent between this country and G. Britain had arrived at New York in a Dispatch vessel last Saturday evening, reached our ears about noon this day, Monday. What a joyful event! Bells are ringing, cannons are roaring. Flags are flying, and one universal shout of Peace, peace is in every mouth. And O that they might prove the precursor of that Halcyon day when the sword shall be beaten into the plough-

share and the spear into the pruning hook, and the nations of the Earth shall learn the detestable art of War no more.

14. Our petition to the General Court was read and committed to a committee, and there seem to be insuperable obstacles to its passing the present time.

22. A day of Jubilee throughout this Commonwealth on account of our restoration of peace, as likewise in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington.

May 29. After having been engaged in the grocery business three years in a store belonging to Capt. Nathan Felton, with my brother, I have this day quitted the stand and commenced the apothecary, hardware & Crockery business upon my own account in a store I hire of Mr. David Felton at \$25 per year, making my home in the family of the Rev. Mr. Walker.

Oct. 4. This morning have commenced a residence in the family of Capt. Ebenezer Sprague, a plan quite convenient in its being opposite my store.

June 24, 1816. I invited the male children and youth of this neighborhood to attend at the Chapel at 6 o'clock and I would attempt to give them one hour's Catechetical instruction. Thirteen came.

Sept. 14. On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Ballou, the Universalist minister of Salem, preached a lecture to a crowded audience in the Hall of a dwelling house in this neighborhood.

May 24, 1817. I hired a tenement, purchased the remaining articles wanted for housekeeping and received a visit from her whom I anticipate as my helpmeet in life.

June 2. Public notice was given yesterday in this and the town of Andover of an intention of marriage between myself and Sarah W. Noyes.

[Contrary to a statement made at the beginning of this diary, vol. 4, p. 52, their marriage took place in Andover, July 10, 1817.]

“COL.” MILAN MURPHY.

Dr. Osgood's very interesting pamphlet entitled “Historical Sketch, of School District Number Thirteen, North Danvers,” published in 1855, contains a good account of Milan and his two “yoake-fellows,” as wives of our Puritan ancestors were often called, as follows:

“Who does not, when he was a boy in those glorious days of fun and frolic, remember old ‘Col.’ Milan Murphy? for so he styled himself, especially on ‘Lection Day. Whether he had a commission from General Washington, or he commissioned himself, history does not inform us. At any rate, he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was an African by descent, and for many years before his death received a pension for services rendered to his country. He was accustomed to say, when asked how long he was in the army, ‘Three years, two months, and eight days.’ Who that ever attended old fashioned ‘Lection does not remember Col. Murphy? I see him now, in imagination, marching up street with his old three cornered hat of revolutionary memory; his blue military coat shining with buttons, and trimmed with white, with his old screeching fiddle and screeching voice, playing his one tune, (he never played but one tune) and that sometimes on one string, and sometimes on no string at all; and if he did not make as good music as Paganini, he pleased the boys who followed him, by hundreds, in great glee. But alas! Col. Milan Murphy has gone. His fiddle is gone; his three cornered cocked hat is gone; his blue coat with bright buttons, faced with white, is gone. Old ‘Lection is also gone, gone forever!

“In giving a history of ‘Old Fashioned ‘Lection,’ and my military hero, Col. Murphy, I did not consider that man is not made to live alone. The Col. thought of that long before I was born, and, notwithstanding he was a military man, took unto himself a wife, who was a bright mulatto, and was of General Pepperell’s family, of Portsmouth, N. H. She called herself ‘Lady Pepperell.’ She was smart, active, and neat as a pin. She delighted in having a bonnet trimmed off in highest style, with blue, yellow, and red ribbons. It was not made in modern fashion, but presented a good front,

partly to keep her head warm, and partly, perhaps, to keep her from tanning. Take it for all in all, it was a good sort of a bonnet; none of your half bonnets of the present day, all on the back part of the head. What a glorious sight was Lady Pepperell, on 'Lection Day, with her many-colored, ribboned bonnet, and her red, yellow, and blue gown, flaunting forth with all the dignity and pride even of a Queen or a President's Lady! But, alas! in an unlucky day, Lady Pepperell fell ill and went to Salem to get some cream-of-tartar. A careless boy gave her arsenic, the poor woman came home, took it, and was a corpse the next day. But the Colonel, after a suitable time passed in lamenting his lost one, began still to think, 'it is not good for man to live alone.' He went to old Andover, the residence of the late Rev. William Symmes, D. D., and there introduced himself to 'Happy Freeman,' and asked her if she would be his wife. Happy, being in a happy mood, had no objections to being happier, accepted the Colonel, who chopped wood for Dr. Symmes in the day time, and courted Happy all night, for aught I know, for I was not there to see. At any rate Dr. Symmes married them, and the Colonel brought her to Danvers Plains, where she lived happily with him for many years. Having been a servant to Dr. Symmes, she understood well the art of cooking, and the writer of this sketch has eaten his part of many a wortleberry pudding of her making. There was no one who could make 'Lection cake' equal to Happy's, as many an elderly lady now living will testify. But Happy has followed the Colonel, and gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns. Peace to her ashes."

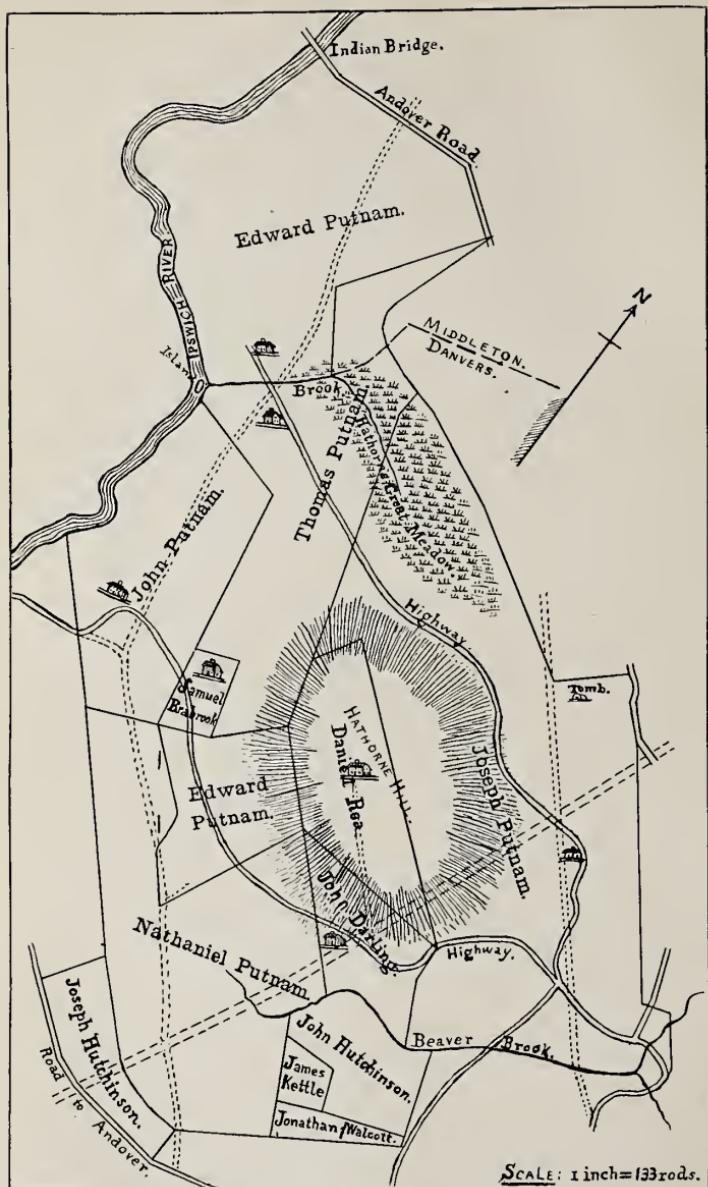
From some verses written by Eben G. Berry, on his eighty-third birthday, Feb. 19, 1892, other facts relating to old Milan are preserved. He lived on what was then called Willow street, now known as Conant, in a little one-story cottage "without paint or whitewash." His fondness for rum was decidedly marked although he was seldom seen under the influence of liquor. Happy is described as wearing a yellow turban and dress of bombazine, while her lord and master was often arrayed in velveteen breeches. When worn out others were supplied from the cast-offs of the neighborhood. His wife was a famous cook and their garden around their little house was well kept and amply provided for their needs in summer. Their vegetable cellar was made by placing poles in the ground in such a manner as to cause the tops to slant toward the

centre, then covering the whole with a coating of earth. A hole at the bottom allowed passage in and out. When they needed provisions which their limited resources could not provide it was not uncommon for them to call on the neighbors.

“There was Massa Berry and Massa Page,
Always ready their wants to assuage,
With Massa Fowler and Caleb Oakes
And Jonas Warren—all rich folks.”

Milan’s service in the Revolution was the cause of much amusement among the boys and they would often tease him in order to hear him repeat vociferously, “Three years, two months and eight days.” But he carried scars on his body inflicted by British bullets and in 1818 received a pension of \$96 per year from the Government, which was continued until his death, Feb. 11, 1827. Dr. George Osgood took charge of his money and dealt it out to him as occasion required. Milando Murphy is recorded as having enlisted in the Continental Army, Feb. 22, 1781. Mr. Berry graphically described a combat with a ram at the Berry Tavern, in which the negro was worsted, “being greatly surprised, to have the wool pulled over his eyes.” One of Milan’s phrases was “Not by a jugful.” All sorts of tricks were played on him. Once down by the river, he saw a large object which he thought was a shark, Mr. Berry says, and taking his gun blazed away at it just at dark. In the morning, he went down to capture his prize and found that he had fired his cold lead at Deacon Porter’s sled. On another occasion he was engaged to play at a husking at what is now Oak Knoll. He went into a store on Maple street where he did the chores and was treated to something stronger than water. At Fowler & Page’s, a practical joke was arranged and when Milan reached his destination instead of his fiddle and bow in his satchel, he found a pair of bellows and tongs, which caused him to pour forth a volume of most expressive language. He often said that if he had been consulted he would have been born the handsomest man on earth.

Milan lived for many years on a farm near Oak Knoll, and an old tree which was still standing there a few years ago, was brought by him on his shoulder from Whipple Brook and planted some time after the Revolution.



HATHORNE: PART OF SALEM VILLAGE IN 1700.

HATHORNE: PART OF SALEM VILLAGE IN 1700.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THIS article comprises a section of country about two and a half miles in length and one and a half miles in breadth ; and extends from about Centre street northerly to Indian bridge in Middleton and from about Maple street westerly to Ipswich river.

That part of the territory shown on the map as north-easterly of the dashes was, before 1728, a part of the town of Topsfield, and since that time a part of Middleton. That part lying southerly of the dashes was a part of Salem until 1752, when it became a part of Danvers.

The larger part of this territory belonged to John Putnam, the immigrant, and his son Lt. Thomas Putnam, approximating in this section alone about one thousand acres ; and it is impossible to designate each tract procured by them, by grant, purchase or devise.

There were several roads in the early days, some private and some public, across this territory to reach the homes of the people. The location of the Newburyport turnpike is shown by parallel lines of dashes. The present Maple street between Beaver brook and the Essex County Agricultural school is shown by dotted parallel lines. Dayton street is also shown in the same way.

The oldest of the highways within this territory is probably that which runs from the County Agricultural school to the Indian bridge, over Ipswich river, in Middleton. This was originally an Indian trail, and the aborigines forded the river where the bridge is located. This is described as a "highway which was laid out for Andover men," in 1685 ; and the bridge was there then and called "the bridge or casway made for Andover men." It was also called the Andover road in the same

year. In 1696, it was called "ye old highway which was the highway from Salem to Andover; and in 1697 it was called "the old highway that was laid out for Andover men." In 1719, it was called "the road that goeth to ye river bridge."

Centre street was in existence in 1700. It was called the highway, in 1701; Andover road, in 1717; the county road, in 1733; the county road leading from the First church to Middleton, in 1840; the old Andover and Salem road, in 1856; and Centre street as early as 1853.

The Crawford road, so called, existed quite early, running from the Putnam houses on either side of the brook at the line between Danvers and Middleton to the Village meeting house. It was called at the brook the highway that comes down the hill, in 1734; a way leading to Richardson's farm in Middleton, in 1794; and an old road, in 1851.

The old road, which is now partly obsolete, running from the preceding road near Beaver brook railroad station to the ancient log bridge over Ipswich river, was here quite early, and accommodated several families. It was called the highway leading to Capt. Asa Prince's house, in 1776; and a way leading to Joseph Putnam's, in 1794.

Ingersoll street was laid out from Centre street to the turnpike by the town in 1783. It was called the way laid out by the selectmen of Danvers to accommodate Captain Ingersoll, in 1800; the road leading from Centre street to the turnpike, in 1871; a road leading from the Peabody farm, so called, to the Newburyport turnpike, in 1874; and Ingersoll street, in 1882.

The eastern portion of Dayton street from R. M. Peabody's to Centre street is somewhat older than the remainder of Dayton street. This part was called the road that leads to Oliver Putnam's, in 1781; the highway in 1785; the highway which leads to Middleton, in 1786; a road leading from Andover road to Oliver Putnam's, in 1791; the road commonly called "Whittredge's land, altho now a county road," in 1801; road leading from the school house near Timothy Fuller's to Peter Cross', in 1817; road from Newburyport turnpike to Peter Cross',

in 1819 ; and the Middleton road, in 1849. That part of Dayton street westerly and northerly from the house of R. M. Peabody was called a new located highway leading from Middleton to Danvers, in 1856 ; and Dayton street, in 1866. Near Howes' station, in Middleton, it was called a road, in 1784 ; and a highway, in 1845. The almost obsolete road leading from Dayton street over the hill past the Warren Putnam house and then across the valley and over the western part of Asylum hill, was called the road, in 1808 ; a town road leading to the dwelling house of Eben Putnam, in 1817 ; and road leading to Middleton, in 1819.

The Newburyport turnpike was laid out in 1803 and constructed the next year. This section of the turnpike was made by Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, who then lived in the Darling house. It was called the turnpike road, in 1804 ; and the Newburyport turnpike, in 1816. It was accepted as a county highway May 10, 1849 ; and was called Newbury street as early as 1853.

Maple street, from a point near the Beaver brook railroad station, was laid out in 1808 ; and was called the highway, in 1830 ; the county road, in 1835 ; and Maple street, in 1874.

John Putnam House. This lot of one hundred acres of land was early the property of John Putnam and conveyed by him to his son Nathaniel apparently in or before 1653 ; and part of this and adjoining land to his son Thomas Putnam of Salem March 3, 1653.* The brothers Thomas Putnam and Nathaniel Putnam thus became owners of five hundred acres of land here ; and they divided it Dec. 20, 1669,† Nathaniel receiving this portion of it. Nathaniel Putnam, sr., of Salem, in consideration of love, conveyed it to his son John Putnam Aug. 10, 1681 ;‡ and the latter built a house thereon. He lived here, and was known as "Carolina John Putnam." John Putnam, sr., of Salem, "in consideration of the maintenance of my wife and myself," conveyed to his sons Joshua Putnam and Amos Putnam "the farm and build-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 12.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 74.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 11.

ings where I now live, and if they build a new house the one shall enjoy ye new one and ye other the old one," March 6, 1719.* Mr. Putnam died in September, 1722. He made his will Nov. 30, 1721, "Being," as he states in it, "By y^e providence of God taking sick and I am afraid of ye small pox itt Being In my family." Amos Putnam evidently built a new house and lived in it on the northeasterly part of the farm, being a yeoman. His brother Joshua had the old house and the southwesterly portion of the farm. Joshua Putnam died about 1731; and his daughter Hannah, wife of John Preston, became possessed of the place. She died March 28, 1771; and her son John Preston was the next owner of the farm. John Preston died Dec. 23, 1827; and Peter Cross of Danvers, yeoman, and wife Hannah, David Preston of Lynnfield, gentleman, Perley Putnam of Salem, esquire, and wife Betsey, William Goodale of Danvers, esquire, and wife Hitty, Nathaniel Pope of Danvers, yeoman, and wife Abi, for twenty-five hundred dollars, conveyed to Charles Peabody of Danvers, yeoman, five-sixths of this farm of John Preston of Danvers, deceased, April 8, 1831.† The other sixth interest was conveyed by Joseph Shed, esquire, of Danvers, guardian of Nathaniel W. Preston and Ira Mills Preston, minor children of Ira Preston of Danvers, deceased, to Mr. Peabody, June 11, 1831.‡ Mr. Peabody died June 8, 1875, intestate. George B. Martin released the estate to George H. Peabody of Danvers, a son of the deceased, July 20, 1880; and Charles H. Peabody of Peabody, Benjamin A. Peabody of Somerville, Laland Osborne of Greenfield, N. H., and wife Sarah J. Osborne, James M. Faulkner of Danvers and wife Mary A. Faulkner, heirs of the deceased, conveyed to Mr. Peabody their interests in the estate April 24, 1882.§ Mr. Peabody conveyed the same to Mary M. Faulkner of Hancock, N. H., Feb. 18, 1890;|| and she reconveyed it to him Nov. 28, 1894.¶ Mr. Peabody con-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 49, leaf 125.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 261, leaf 262.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 261, leaf 263.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1273, page 381.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1273, page 383.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1446, page 322.

veyed the estate to Carrie E. Leadbetter of Danvers July 9, 1895.* While Mrs. Leadbetter owned the property, the buildings were burned May 21, 1904. The house was large, two-story and old-fashioned, having a leanto, and in front a porch.

Samuel Brabrook House. This lot of land was the property of John Putnam early, and was conveyed by him,—John Putnam, the elder, of Salem, yeoman,—to his son Thomas Putnam of Salem March 3, 1653.† John Putnam had already conveyed the lot to the southwest to his son Nathaniel Putnam; and the brothers divided the five hundred acres, Thomas taking this part, Dec. 20, 1669.‡ Lt. Thomas Putnam built a house upon the lot, and lived in it until he erected, about 1678, by the river beyond the brook, a new house, in which he afterwards lived. This house continued to be occupied by his son Thomas. Thomas Putnam conveyed the house, barn and land to his son Thomas Putnam, jr., Jan. 2, 1685.§ The father died May 5, 1686, having in his will devised to "my son Thomas Putnam . . . the dwelling house he now lives in, with the Barne & oarchards, with all the land belonging thereto." Thomas Putnam, the son, was a yeoman, and conveyed the house and lot to Samuel Braybrook of Salem, weaver, June 26, 1697.|| Mr. Brabrook lived here, and died in the spring of 1722, having devised it in his will to his wife Mary. She continued to live here, and, for one hundred and sixty-four pounds, conveyed the land and buildings to Joseph Putnam of Salem, husbandman, April 3, 1742.¶ The house was probably gone a few years later.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1460, page 203.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 12.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 74.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 68.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 26, leaf 38.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 82, leaf 181.

This house and land may have been owned and occupied by John Hathorne in 1652, and his tract of land here may have included the fifty acres granted to him by the town of Salem Jan. 25, 1642-3. He was also part owner of the Hathorne grant. He removed to Malden, and, for forty-five pounds, conveyed to Thomas Putnam of Salem his house and two hundred and fourteen acres of upland and meadow in Salem June 16, 1651.—Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 17.

Edward Putnam Lot. This lot of land belonged to Thomas Putnam quite early, and he conveyed it to his son Edward Putnam Jan. 2, 1685.* It belonged to Deacon Putnam in 1700.

Nathaniel Putnam Lot. That part of this lot, containing five acres and lying northeasterly of the dashes, early belonged to Mr. James Bailey, and was conveyed by Thomas Putnam, sr., of Salem, yeoman, for five pounds, to Nathaniel Putnam of Salem, yeoman, Nov. 21, 1681.†

The remainder of the lot had been owned by Nathaniel Putnam as early as 1680; and he owned the entire lot in 1700.

Joseph Hutchinson Lot. Richard Hutchinson of Salem, husbandman, for love, conveyed this lot to his son Joseph Hutchinson of Salem May 16, 1666 ;‡ and the lot belonged to Joseph Hutchinson in 1700.

Jonathan Walcott Lot. This lot early belonged to Joseph Hutchinson of Salem, yeoman; and he conveyed that part of it lying southwesterly of the dashes to Jonathan Walcott of Salem March 28, 1671.§

That portion of the lot lying northeasterly of the dashes was conveyed by Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Walcott Feb. 26, 1677.§

The entire lot belonged to Captain Walcott in 1700.

James Kettle Lot. This lot of upland and swamp belonged to Joseph Hutchinson of Salem, yeoman, in 1680, and probably as early as 1671. He conveyed seven acres of it to Thomas Haines of Salem Aug. 10, 1681,|| and subsequently two acres, but the latter deed was not dated.¶ Mr. Haynes became a maltster, and, for thirty-six pounds, conveyed the entire lot of nine acres to James Kettle of Salem, potter, Nov. 16, 1697.** Mr. Kettle owned it in 1700.

John Hutchinson Lot. This lot of land belonged to Joseph Hutchinson of Salem, yeoman, as early as 1680,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 80.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 40.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 18.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 15.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 12.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 167.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 176.



THE JOHN PUTNAM HOUSE.



THE DARLING-PRINCE-INGERSOLL HOUSE.

and probably as early as 1671 ; and, for love, he conveyed it to his son John Hutchinson May 3, 1694.* This lot then included the " Wolfe pitts meadow."

John Darling House. This lot of forty acres of upland and meadow was the southerly end of the tract of land granted to Maj. William Hathorne by the town of Salem in 1637. Major Hathorne conveyed it to Capt. Richard Davenport of Castle Island July 15, 1647.† Captain Davenport was killed by lightning in the fort on Castle Island, in Boston harbor, of which he was " the keeper," June 15, 1665 ; and his children, by their attorney, Asaph Elliott of Boston, merchant, and said Elliott as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Davenport, widow of the deceased, for thirty-five pounds, conveyed the lot to John Darling of Salem, seaman, May 7, 1680.‡ Mr. Darling built a house upon the lot; and resided in it. He died in 1713, and by agreement of the heirs this estate was assigned to his son Thomas Darling of Salem, husbandman. Mr. Darling, for seven hundred and seventy pounds, conveyed the house, barn and land to Dr. Jonathan Prince of Salem Jan. 16, 1734.§ Doctor Prince lived in this house, and died in May, 1753, having devised the house and land to his wife Mary for her life and with authority at her decease to dispose of it among " my children by her." She died intestate. David Prince and Daniel Prince, both of Danvers, yeomen, for nine hundred pounds, conveyed the buildings and land to Jonathan Ingersoll of Salem, merchant, Sept. 12, 1794.|| Mr. Ingersoll removed to Windsor, Vt., and mortgaged the estate to Susannah M. Saunders, Desire G. Saunders and Lydia M. Saunders, all of Salem, singlewomen, Jan. 1, 1817.¶ The mortgage was apparently foreclosed ; and, Susannah having removed to the city of New York, the mortgagees conveyed the estate to Joseph Peabody of Salem, esquire, for eleven hundred and fifty dollars,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 106.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 55.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 66.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 71, leaf 35.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 158, leaf 166.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 211, leaf 264.

March 1, 1827.* About 1845, Mr. Peabody sold the house to John Hook, who removed it to the corner of Hobart and Forest streets, where it still stands, being known as the Hook-Hay house.

Daniel Rea House. This tract of land was granted by the town of Salem to Maj. William Hathorne in 1637, and he sold it to John Putnam, sr., Richard Huchesson and Daniel Ray of Salem and John Hathorne of Lynn July 15, 1647, but no conveyance was made until a release was given Oct. 31, 1662.† The farm was divided, and Mr. Rea died possessed of his interest in it in the spring of 1662, before the release was given. He devised his part to his son Joshua and to the latter's son Daniel after him. The house was in existence in 1692, when it was occupied by Joshua Rea and his son Daniel. Its rooms were low-studded, with the oak timbers of the ceiling exposed to view, and there were large fire-places. No boards were used outside of the studding, the spaces between the studs being filled with bricks laid in clay, and the clapboards were nailed directly to the studding. Daniel Rea died in the winter of 1714-5, having devised this part of his real estate to his sons Uzziel and Lemuel. They made a partition of it March 19, 1715-6, and the portion with the buildings thereon was assigned to Uzziel. Uzziel Rea of Salem, husbandman, for thirteen hundred and forty pounds and ten shillings, conveyed the land and dwelling house and barn to Nathaniel Browne of Salem, husbandman, Feb. 2, 1741-2.‡ Nathaniel Browne of Salem, gentleman, conveyed the estate to Ebenezer Porter of Danvers, yeoman, it being described as "the farm on which grantee lives," with the dwelling house and barn, Oct. 28, 1754.§ Mr. Porter conveyed the same estate to James Prince, jr., of Danvers, yeoman, April 4, 1763.|| Mr. Prince lived here, and conveyed one-half interest in it to his sons Joseph and Caleb, both of Danvers, cordwainers, April 22, 1796.¶ James Prince died

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 245, leaf 115.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 255.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 83, leaf 206.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 101, leaf 73.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 120, leaf 79.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 160, leaf 274.



THE REA-DODGE HOUSE

July 27, 1796; and James Prince, yeoman, Amos Prince, tanner, and Betsey Prince, weaver, all of Danvers, children of the deceased, for six hundred dollars, conveyed the undivided half interest of the deceased in the estate to their brothers, Joseph Prince and Caleb Prince, both of Danvers, cordwainers, the owners of the other half, Feb. 13, 1798.* Joseph Prince, yeoman, and Caleb Prince, gentleman, both of Danvers, for twenty-seven hundred dollars, conveyed the house, barn and land to Ebenezer Goodale, Esq., of Danvers Feb. 2, 1807.† Mr. Goodale conveyed the same property to Jonathan Ingersoll of Danvers, yeoman, July 29, 1811;‡ and Mr. Ingersoll, for eighteen hundred dollars, reconveyed the estate to Mr. Goodale July 20, 1812.§ For thirty-five hundred and eighty dollars, Mr. Goodale conveyed it to William Cochrane of Boston, gentleman, Nov. 29, 1813;|| and Mr. Cochrane conveyed the house, barn and land to Nathaniel Ingersoll of Brookline, gentleman, Dec. 31, 1813.¶ Mr. Ingersoll, still of Brookline, for five thousand dollars, conveyed the same estate to Henry Hubbard of Boston, merchant, Oct. 22, 1821;** and, for a similar consideration, Mr. Hubbard conveyed it to widow Martha Babcock of Boston Jan. 20, 1823.†† For forty-four hundred dollars, Mrs. Babcock conveyed the buildings and land to John Andrew and Gideon Barstow, both of Salem, merchants, Aug. 3, 1826.††† Mr. Barstow released his interest in the estate to Mr. Andrew Dec. 25, 1827;§§ and Mr. Andrew died July 6, 1829, possessed of the farm. For fifty-four hundred dollars, Leverett Saltonstall, administrator of the estate, conveyed it to Stephen Wilkins of Salem, mariner, Oct. 31, 1829;||| and, for sixty-seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, Mr. Wilkins conveyed

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 174, leaf 223.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 181, leaf 78.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 194, leaf 193.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 199, leaf 23.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 201, leaf 181.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 202, leaf 231.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 227, leaf 302.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 231, leaf 238.

†††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 242, leaf 88.

§§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 250, leaf 300.

|||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 255, leaf 18.

it to John Dexter of Essex, gentleman, April 2, 1836.* Mr. Dexter lived here ; and, for seven thousand dollars, conveyed the farm to Ebenezer Dodge of Salem, merchant, March 26, 1840.† It became the property of his son Francis Dodge Feb. 8, 1856 ;‡ and the latter conveyed it to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for hospital purposes Nov. 29, 1873.§ The house was sold to Daniel Cahill, and, cut into two parts, it was removed to the easterly side of Maple street, just southerly from Nichols street, where it now constitutes two houses. Gen. Francis S. Dodge was born in this house in 1842.

Joseph Putnam House. This tract of land belonged to John Putnam early. He died in 1662 ; and then it was owned by his son Lt. Thomas Putnam, who, in 1682 or earlier, built a house upon the lot and lived here the last few years of his life. Lieutenant Putnam died May 5, 1686, having devised the house and one hundred and twenty acres of land to his second wife Mary and their only child, Joseph Putnam. Joseph Putnam died possessed of it in 1723. Upon his death, the place descended to his sons David and Israel. Israel became Gen. Israel Putnam. He released his interest in this house and land around it to his brother David Feb. 6, 1738.|| Col. David Putnam changed the roof of the house from a pitch to a gambrell roof, and removed the Beverly projection. He died in 1769 ; and the estate descended to his sons Joseph and Israel, who divided the property June 4, 1776, the house and sixty acres of the land being assigned to Israel Putnam.¶ Israel Putnam died Feb. 23, 1825, having devised the estate to his son Daniel Putnam. Mr. Putnam died Feb. 10, 1854, intestate, and the estate became the property of his son William R. Putnam of Danvers, yeoman, by several deeds from the children and heirs of the deceased : From Emma P. Kettelle, widow, and Susan Putnam, singlewoman, both of Danvers, Allen Putnam of Roxbury, esquire, Benjamin W. Putnam of

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 290, leaf 50.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 318, leaf 17.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 526, leaf 209.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 896, leaf 207.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 246.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 134, leaf 220.



THE JOSEPH PUTNAM HOUSE
Birthplace of Gen. Israel Putnam



THE PUTNAM-CRAWFORD HOUSE

Dedham, teacher, John D. Philbrick, of New Britain, Conn., and wife Julia A. Philbrick, in her right, Sept. 5, 1855;* from Susan Putnam, guardian of Daniel F. Putnam, Sept. 5, 1855;† and from Eliza H. Putnam of Danvers, single-woman, Sept. 5, 1855.‡ William R. Putnam conveyed to Emma P. Kettelle, widow, and Susan Putnam, single-woman, both of Danvers, the western half of the house and land Oct. 17, 1855;§ and the eastern half on the same day.|| Mrs. Kettelle died July 24, 1867, having devised her half of the estate to her sister Susan Putnam, who still owned the other half. Miss Putnam died Dec. 2, 1900, having devised the house, barn and farm to her granddaughter Susan Mabel Hood, "and I further direct that the said Susan Mabel Hood shall neither sell or mortgage said house or farm without first giving the descendants of my father, the late Daniel Putnam, an opportunity to purchase said ancient house and farm, to the intent that it may be kept in the Putnam family." Miss Hood, now Mrs. Emerson, still owns and resides upon the estate.

At the northern end of this lot is a burial place, and in its western end is the Thomas Putnam tomb, once a raised surface, but now sunken. In it is said to lie the remains of Ann Putnam, the girl who did so much to begin the witchcraft accusations. She died in 1716, at the age of thirty-six, and was the last person placed in the tomb.

Estate of Thomas Putnam House. The northerly part of this tract of land belonged to John Putnam early; and the lower or southerly portion was probably the eighty-acre lot granted to Ralph Fogg of Salem by the town of Salem, and which he conveyed to John Putnam April 14, 1652.¶ John Putnam conveyed it to his son Thomas Putnam of Salem March 3, 1653.** John Putnam conveyed the land lying to the southwest to his son Nathaniel Putnam; and the brothers divided the five

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 520, leaf 275.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 520, leaf 276.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 520, leaf 277.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 520, leaf 279.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 520, leaf 280.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 77.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 12.

hundred acres, Thomas receiving this part, Dec. 20, 1669.* Thomas Putnam conveyed the land to his son Thomas Putnam, jr., Jan. 2, 1685;† and the grantee, Serg. Thomas Putnam, built a house thereon in 1697, having sold his old house to Samuel Brabrook. The new house was small, and built, apparently, out of second-hand lumber.‡ Mr. Putnam died in 1699, when the house, barn and one hundred and sixty acres of land were valued at only fifty-one pounds. The estate came into the ownership of his grandnephew Ezra Putnam of Middleton, esquire, who conveyed the buildings and land around them to Nathaniel Richardson of Salem, tanner, Sept. 16, 1786.§ Mr. Richardson conveyed the same estate to Oliver Perkins of Topsfield March 25, 1794.|| Mr. Perkins removed to this farm, and conveyed the dwelling house, barn and land to Moses Perkins of Middleton, cordwainer, March 14, 1800.¶ It became the homestead of Moses Perkins. Moses Perkins and Moses Putnam, both of Danvers, and Charlotte A. Perkins of Topsfield conveyed the estate to Joseph Towne of Marblehead, yeoman, March 28, 1846.** It became the homestead of Mr. Towne. Lorenzo P. Towne and wife Lois L. Towne, Cynthia J. Howe and Harriet A. Howe of Danvers conveyed the house and land to James Crawford of Danvers, shoemaker, May 31, 1864.†† In or before 1874, the house was removed across the brook, to the hill, westerly of the old site, where it has been greatly changed and is now the residence of the engineer of the hospital.

Edward Putnam House. This lot of land early belonged to Lt. Thomas Putnam; and he probably built a house thereon about 1678. He conveyed the house, barn and land to his son Edward Putnam Jan. 2, 1685.‡‡ Dea. Edward Putnam of Salem, for love, conveyed the house

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 74.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 68.

‡Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 48, page 102.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 291.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 158, leaf 44.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 165, leaf 308.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 365, leaf 158.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 669, leaf 20.

‡‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 80.

and land to his son Isaac Putnam Jan. 16, 1718-9;* and Isaac Putnam of Salem conveyed the same estate to Ezra Putnam of Topsfield, husbandman, Feb. 12, 1721-2.† Edward Putnam of Middleton, for love, gave another deed of the same premises to his son Isaac Putnam of Salem, it being "my now dwelling house," barn and land on which they stand, in Middleton, dated June 11, 1734;‡ and Isaac Putnam, having removed to Sutton, for six hundred pounds, conveyed the estate to Ezra Putnam of Middleton, husbandman, June 18, 1734.§ Ezra Putnam of Middleton, esquire, conveyed the buildings and land to Nathaniel Richardson of Salem, tanner, Sept. 16, 1786;|| and Mr. Richardson conveyed it to Oliver Perkins of Topsfield March 25, 1794.¶ Mr. Perkins died Jan. 30, 1826, having devised the estate to his son Jacob Perkins. Jacob Perkins of Middleton, yeoman, died Jan. 21, 1834, having devised it to his sisters Lucy Perkins and Lois Perkins for their lives and the remainder in fee to his nephew Jesse Perkins. Jesse Perkins of Middleton, yeoman, died Feb. 27, 1843, when the house was apparently gone.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 166.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 47, leaf 43.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 67, leaf 208.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 67, leaf 209.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 291.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 158, leaf 44.

THE GOVERNOR'S TREE.

ORIGINAL POEM BY LUCY LARCOM.

Written for the Danvers Improvement Society's Observation
of Arbor Day, 1890.

Let us take a trip, in rhyme,
To the old Colonial time.

In his shallop, from the Bay,
Came the Governor one day,
Up the slow tide of the creek,
On its inland shores to seek—
May be—just an hour of rest
From the homesick groups that pressed
Round him everywhere he went,
In the new-born settlement.

Governors, we are aware,
Though they shirk no public care,
Though they hold the people dear,
Do not always want them near;
Sometimes they must draw apart
From the crowd, to read its heart.

Landing on a green slope's side,
Gazing round the region wide,
Over wind-swept forests free,
Down the inlet to the sea,
Quoth the Governor, "What harm,
If I here lay out my farm,
Plant my orchards, sow my maize,
And in peace live out my days?
In my little sloop sail down,
When I must, to Salem town,
Ruling the good folk as well
As if I should with them dwell."

Grave old Governor Endicott
Always did the thing he thought—
Finished what he had begun—
Did it, if it could be done.

So this deed he planned was wrought;
Birchwood for his farm he bought,
Where the yeoman felled his wood—
Site whereon his mansion stood—
Shaded spring whereof he drank,
On the pleasant willow-bank ;
By these tokens you may trace
Endicott's abiding-place.

Up and down his grape-vine walk,
Pacing silent, or in talk
With retainer, friend, or guest,
Or, perchance, with boyish zest,
Tasting some new-flavored fruit
That within his grounds had root,—
Fancy paints the Governor
Who is best remembered for
Something all can do, who please :
His delight was—planting trees.

Trees he planted, trees he sold,
Not for silver nor for gold,
But for soil to set them in ;
Two trees would an acre win.
Orchard Farm grew large, and why ?
Taxes were not over high ;
When an apple tree or so
Bought a homestead, call them low.

Orchards up and down the shore
Grew where birches sprang before.
From the Governor's thrifty thought
Men a good example caught.
Wenham, Boxford, Beverly,
Bloom with orchards since that day.

Winthrop, with his men, came down
Now and then from Boston town
(Turnpikes had not yet been made :
Streams to ford, and bogs to wade) ;
Footsore, tired, and wet, no doubt ;
What the two Chiefs talked about,
Sitting at their council fire,
Does not at this hour transpire.
Looking forth, they must have seen
Dancing waters, slopes of green,

Golden cornfields, trees on trees,
Beautiful in sun and breeze.

In the desert, paradise
Making glad their pilgrim eyes,
Laying down awhile their cares,
The two Governors—ate pears—
Probably; we may suppose
That they did, since no one knows;
And our Governor did take pride
In his pear trees, side by side
With his sun-dial on the lawn,
Measuring out a golden dawn
For the sturdy colony
Whose leal citizens are we.
Doubtless they foretasted there
Wondrous growths the land should bear,
When, transplanted to this soil,
Nursed by faith, and fed by toil,
Freedom's grafts on this new shore,
Should bring forth good fruit once more.

Who would not be proud to say
Of the deed he does to-day,
If it be a worthy shoot
From an honorable root,
That, when centuries had passed,
Bloom and fruitage still would last,—
Still a growing, breathing thing—
Autumn, with the heart of spring.

Such a wonder you may see;
For the patriarchal tree
Blossoms still,—the living thought
Of good Governor Endicott.
Fruit again this year to bear;
Honor to that brave old pear!

What our fathers did, we know;
Set out trees, and made them grow;
And their best bequests we find
In the growths they left behind;—
Trees of honor, faith and truth,
Vigorous with undying youth,
Blooming on and breathing, still,
Freshness that no frost can chill.

Over seas the pear tree came
Endicott has left to fame.
No need, now, so far to go,
Better trees beside us grow.
Here's an oak that sprang before
Our beloved poet's door,
On the very knoll* he named,
By his memory to be famed.

In his neighbors' hearts, as long
As the land resounds his song,
Planted by our Governor's hand,
Like the pear tree may it stand
While the centuries come and go.
And the children of today
Will to children's children say,
"This's the Brackett Oak you see,
Is it not a fine old tree ? "

Wait we yet our land to see,
The true home of Liberty ;
When the rich and poor shall share
Gold and silver,—free as air ;

Dwarfing vice and blighting want
Nevermore a fireside haunt ;
Hearts and minds together move,
One in knowledge and in love,—
Nor one life be left to grope,
Cheated of its human hope.

Freedom's morning will have come,—
Dawn of the Millennium !
Sheltering and sheltered, then
Men will know that they are men,
Knit together, body, soul,
In a nation sound and whole.

Has the acorn yet been sown
Whence so grand an oak is grown ?

When a Governor plants that tree,
May we all be there to see.

*Governor Brackett planted an oak from Oak Knoll in front of Town Hall. It is not now standing.

PHYSICIANS OF DANVERS

BY HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

(Continued from vol. 4, p. 73.)

The doctors of the early period had no knowledge of pathology, and but little of anatomy. It must not be forgotten that there were but very few regular graduates of medicine in the country for more than a hundred years after its settlement. There were no medical schools. Medical students were frequently "bound out" like apprentices to their instructors, and were compelled to do all sorts of chores around the house and barn as well as the professional drudgery. In those days "it was the province of the students to pound the bark and spread the plasters, as well as to mix the ointments and make the pills. In short, they were to be useful to their employers as best they might in any way, whether in bleeding patients, pulling teeth or attending to cases of minor surgery. Sometimes they boarded with their masters, being intimates of their families, and in some cases marrying the daughters of the house. They accompanied the physician in his daily round of practice and upon returning home would sometimes undergo a form of questioning which was considered an examination. In this way, with a certain amount of medical reading, the main supply of doctors was kept up." They did not measure the drugs with the precision nowadays—the asbestos stomachs and colossal minds of our forefathers were much above such petty minuteness. These lax directions accompany old prescriptions, and the patients somehow followed them. The amount of medicine to be taken would be "the bigness of a walnut," "enough to lie on a pen knife's point," or "enough to cover a French coin," or "as big as a hazlenut," or "as great as a charger," or "a pretty draught," and "a pretty bunch of herbs," but the most indefinite of all directions was when one was told to "take a pretty quantity as often as you please."

DR. JONATHAN PRINCE.

Dr. Prince was the next settled physician in Danvers. He was a native of the town, the son of James and Sarah (Rea)

Phillips Prince, born in the Prince house on Spring street in 1707, and baptized at the First church on July 20. This old house was given by St. John's College to Daniel M. Cahill, who removed it to Maple street in 1913 and converted it into a modern dwelling. At an early age Dr. Prince studied medicine with Dr. Toothacre of Billerica, a noted physician of that day, and began practice in Salem Village about 1729. His house was situated near the small grove directly opposite Ingersoll street on the Newburyport turnpike. (See *ante*, p. 39.) This house is still standing at the corner of Hobart and Forest streets, to which place it was removed before 1872. Dr. Prince practiced about twenty-five years in this locality. He was a famous "maker of physicians." He taught Dr. Samuel Holten and Dr. Amos Putnam, and probably others of whom there is no record. Dr. Joseph Bradstreet, grandson of Gov. Simon Bradstreet, who practiced in Topsfield from about 1750-90, was styled in a deed of 1749, "Joseph Bradstreet of Salem Village, Student in Physic," and was probably studying with the Doctor at that time.

He married, first, Abigail Rogers of Billerica and they had one child, Abigail. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Joseph Porter, who died in 1782. He died in Salem Village in 1753, his will of May 6 being proved on May 28. His children by the second marriage were: Jonathan, born Oct., 1734; Daniel, born Sept. 12, 1735; Nathan, born June 21, 1738; Ezra, born Nov. 9, 1741; Mary, born May 27, 1744; Asa, born Feb. 22, 1746-7; Sarah, born July 13, 1749; Ruth, born July 28, 1751. He gave by will his books of divinity to his wife and all his "physic books" to his son Jonathan. His library contained many religious books of that day, including Henry's "Exposition on ye Bible," Chamber's Lexicon, Pride of Connection, the Spectator, Locke on "Human Understanding," Channey's Thoughts, Ray on "Creation" and Howell's "Familiar Letters." To his son he gave "sundry Greek and latin books," valued at 26s. 8d., "Physical books, medicine, Gallpots & Instruments," valued at £66. 2s. 4d. Items of interest in his wearing apparel showed that he was possessed of "2 silver buckles, 2 gold rings, 21s. 4d., Gold buttons, 5s. 4d., silver snuff box, 8s."

Referring to the very few medical books found in the libraries of the early physicians, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "The last century has very little to show, in our State, in the way of medical literature. The worthies who took

care of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, like the Revolutionary heroes, fought (with disease) and bled (their patients) and died (in spite of their own remedies). An interesting little book containing medical recipes, printed in England in 1670, is now in the possession of the Danvers Historical Society. On the title page is inscribed "Jon^a Prince's Book, 1750." This old book with its cracked leather binding has a history. Its title is a lengthy one, "Vade Mecum or Companion for a Chirurgion, fitted for times of Peace or War. Briefly shewing the use of every Instrument necessary, and the Vertues and qualties of such Medicines as are ordinarily used, with the way to make them. Likewise, the Dressing of green Wounds either Incised, or Contused Ulcers, Fistulas, Fractures and Dislocations, Together with the maner of making Reports, either to a Magistrate, or a Coroners Enquest, Also A Treatise concerning Bleeding at the Nose. By Tho. Brugis, Doctor in Physick, London, Printed by E. C. & A. C. for Thom Williams, at the Sign of the Bible in Little-Britain, 1670." How many different physicians have owned this book cannot be said, but Dr. Samuel Holten inscribed his name on the leather cover, it having come into his possession through the Princes.

Among the numerous remedies mentioned in this book, which were doubtless prescribed for the ailments of Danvers people of Dr. Prince's and Dr. Holten's time, the following are good examples:

Oil of Brick-bats, and Tyle-stones. This Oil is also called Oil of Philosophers, the oldest is the best; it doth attenuate, and penetrate upward, digesteth and consumeth all excremental matter, and is profitable for cold affections of the spleen, veins, bladder, nerves, joynts, and for the Lethargy, apoplexy, and falling sickness, and many other the like griefs, and is thus made: Rx. Old bricks digged out of the ground, and broken in pieces to the bigness of an apple, heat them red hot in the fire, and quench them in Oil of Rosemary, or clear Old Oil Olive, until they be full of Oil; then beat them small, and put the powder into a glass retort, or cucurbite, well fitted in a furnace and surely luted, and distil it by sublimation.

Oil of Whelps. This Oil is of wonderful force to asswage pain, to bring shot-wounds to suppuration, and cause the falling away of the escar; it is thus made. Rx. Oil of Lillies or Violets, four pounds. Boil in it two Whelps newly Whelped

until the flesh part from the bones then put into them of Earth-worms prepared, one pound. Boil them again, and strain them hard and put to the Oil, Venice Turpentine, four ounces, Spirit of Wine, one ounce. Mingle them according to Art.

Another name written on two different pages of the volume is that of "James Houlgate, bourne 1638." And this has lead to some investigation as to the identity of this, apparently, first owner of the book.

It appears that Dr. James Holgate was one of the early Salem chirurgeons or surgeons. He may have been a son of either James or John Holgrave or Holgate, who were in Salem as early as 1636, John having a part of the Rea farm as a grant. His name first occurs in Salem records upon the occasion of his marriage on June 14, 1690 to Deborah (Williams) Gray, widow of Joseph Gray, gunsmith, whom she married in 1675. She had several children by her first husband. Two children were born to Dr. Holgate and his wife Deborah in Salem, James, born Dec. 4, 1692, and Deborah, born Nov. 14, 1694. By the will of her first husband who died in 1690, Deborah was left the use of his house during her life, after which it was to become the property of the children. The house was located on a lot half-way between the present Washington Square west and east, originally granted by the selectment of Salem to Nicholas Manning for his son Joseph Gray, Apr. 5, 1672. According to a petition filed in the Essex Registry of Deeds, vol. 14, leaf 14, the neighbors of Dr. Holgate are given, among which will be found several familiar early Danvers names. Here Dr. Holgate practiced, nearly opposite Dr. John Swinterton's house, as it chanced. On May 4, 1697, Joseph Gray, eldest son of Deborah, conveyed the house to Dr. Holgate for five pounds. Mrs. Holgate died, and the Doctor married at Topsfield on Mar. 3, 1702-3, Magdalene Dwinnell, a sister of Dr. Michael Dwinnell of that town, where she was born Feb. 24, 1678-9. After his wife Deborah's death, Dr. Holgate, in 1712, conveyed his interest in the house in Salem to her son Benjamin Gray, turner. This old house was removed before 1760. By this last marriage, Dr. Holgate had a son Michael, who was living in Topsfield in 1734, when on June 6, he married Sarah Curtis of that town and died in Ipswich in 1757, leaving five children. Dr. Holgate died before 1725 and his widow on July of that year married Daniel Clough, a widower of Bradford.

Dr. Holgate's son James was also a physician and probably studied with his father. He settled in Haverhill, where he married before 1720, Jemima (Davis) Rideout, widow of Abraham Rideout. Seven children were born to them, five of whom died in one week during the terrible epidemic of throat distemper which attacked Haverhill in 1737, when over 250 children under ten years of age succumbed. On Feb. 3, 1720, Dr. Holgate bought of his wife's mother Mary, widow of Stephen Davis, the latter's farm at Huckleberry hill, where the Doctor devoted much time to husbandry. Of his remaining children Priscilla, who was born Feb. 3, 1730-31, married on Jan. 3, 1754, David Bartlett of Newbury; and Elizabeth, born June 19, 1737, married June 20, 1754, John Morse. Mrs. Holgate died in Haverhill Apr. 19, 1746, and the Doctor married Mrs. Lydia Sawyer of Newbury on Apr. 2, 1747. He deceased in 1756, administration being granted to her two sons-in-law. The inventory did not mention any articles pertaining to the medical profession, which leads one to the conclusion that the latter part of his life was given up to the cultivation of the soil. He always retained the title of Doctor, however. He left a good estate, with evidences of all the comforts and necessities of his time.

How Dr. Prince came into possession of Dr. Holgate's book is only a matter of speculation. The Holgates in Salem were near neighbors of Dr. Prince's cousins, the family of Richard Prince, and it is not improbable that Doctor Prince may have studied with Dr. Holgate at one time. However, the book is one of our earliest possessions and was owned by a man who was born when the Salem settlement was but ten years old, when our town of Danvers was like the forest primeval, before a clearing had been made or a house built from the hewn timber within its boundaries. It is possible that Dr. Holgate may have served the "Farmers" at Salem Village as we know of no settled physician here between 1700 and 1729, when Dr. Prince began practice.

DR. AMOS PUTNAM.

Dr. Amos Putnam, son of John and Rachel (Buxton) Putnam, was born Oct. 11, 1722. Having finished his education in the district school, he commenced the study of physics and surgery with Dr. Jonathan Prince, "to the attachment of whose family he particularly recommended himself by the propriety of his conduct and the uniform serenity of his dis-

position." The families were quite closely connected. Dr. Prince's mother was the widow of Jacob Phillips, and aunt of Hannah Phillips, who became Dr. Putnam's wife. In 1744, he was fitted for practice and continued in this town fifty-six years. At the opening of the French and Indian war he entered the Colonial service as a surgeon in Col. Jonathan Bagley's Regiment, and was at Fort William Henry in 1756. At the close of the war he returned to Danvers and his practice. During the Revolution he was a member of the Committee of Safety, was often moderator of the town meetings and held other public offices. He served on the Lexington alarm list in Capt. John Putnam's Co., being credited with a forty mile march and two days' service. He was a firm and outspoken patriot and one of the town's most influential citizens. "He was of a religious turn of mind, a good husband and father, and as a friend cheerful, sincere and social, he was never known to slander the character of even an inveterate enemy." He lived in the brick house on Sylvan street, near the Peabody line, which was built before 1793, and which in later years was known as the Daniel Tapley house.

He married on Mar. 18, 1743, Hannah Phillips, daughter of James and Sarah (Stevens) Phillips, the long-time inn-holder in this part of the town. She died Oct. 2, 1758, aged thirty-three years, leaving children: James Phillips, born Apr. 21, 1745; Hannah, born Sept. 18, 1749; and Elizabeth, born Mar. 8, 1753. He married, second, Aug. 13, 1759, Mary Gott of Wenham. Dr. Putnam was a member of United States Lodge of Masons, instituted in 1778, in Danvers, the first Masonic lodge in this vicinity. He served as the first Junior Warden and as Worshipful Master in 1782.

In his practice Dr. Putnam covered the whole present town of Danvers and probably a part of Peabody. Over dark roads on stormy nights, he visited the rich and poor alike, receiving in return the small fee which seems but a mere pittance today. Regarding fees of the early physicians, one who practiced in the early part of the eighteenth century says: "I have here practice amongst four sorts of people. Some families pay me five pounds per annum each for advice, sick or well; some few fee me as in Britain; but for the native New Englanders, I am obliged to keep a day book of my consultations, advice and visits, and bring them a bill; others of the poorer sort I advise and visit without any expectation of fees." Fol-

lowing is the advice given to Mrs. Jeremiah Page in 1776 by Dr. Putnam, as to treatment for her son:

“M^rss Page.

“Please to give your son Two of the pills (which I have put up for him) once in two or three days, in the evening when he is going to bed, in a little molasses, or in the pulp of an apple.

“And I advise that his Temple and forehead be, morning and evening, washed in sharp vinegar and if the Physick dont turne & carry off the Humour from his Eye, it will I think be very proper to apply a Blister to his left arm, or on the inside of his left knee, and frequently wash his eye with rum.

“I am Mad^m your very
“Humb^l Serv^t

A. Putnam.

“Colo. Page’s Lady.”

Dr. Putnam died Feb. 15, 1803. His grave is in a private burying ground rear of “The Lindens,” marked by a plain stone with the following inscription: “Sacred to the Memory of Dr. Amos Putnam and Hannah Phillips, the wife of A. P.” His inventory, dated Nov. 19, 1807, shows among other things that he possessed a case of pocket instruments valued at \$1; another set of instruments, \$3; a case of surgical instruments, \$30; a mortar, \$2, which is now in the possession of the Danvers Historical Society; two small mortars, \$1.50; a Bible, \$1.; one volume of Commonwealth Laws, \$1; and 28 volumes on different subjects, \$7. Among other relics once owned by Dr. Putnam in this Society’s keeping is a worked pocket-book. His portrait, painted about 1762, said to be the earliest Putnam portrait in existence, is also in the custody of the Society.

DR. EBENEZER PUTNAM.

Dr. Ebenezer Putnam, son of James and Ruth (Hathorne) Putnam, was born in 1717 in the house on Summer street until recently in possession of the Perry family. He graduated from Harvard College in 1739, studied medicine and practiced in Salem and Danvers and very generally throughout the county. He was elected a constable in Salem in 1759, and appealed to the Court of Sessions for a release. He was

excused from serving "because he had been for fourteen years a practicing physician." He married Oct. 28, 1764, at the age of forty-seven years, Margery Scollay of Marblehead. He then bought the house, corner of Washington and Church streets, Salem, which was ever after his home. He died Aug. 12, 1788.

DR. JONATHAN PRINCE, JR.

Dr. Jonathan Prince was the son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary (Porter) Prince and was born in Salem Village, Jan. 21, 1734. He studied with his father and began practice in the town of Salem. He married on June 6, 1754, Lydia Holten, sister of Dr. Samuel Holten. Dr. Prince died at the age of twenty-five years, on Dec. 11, 1759. The inventory of his estate was filed Apr. 15, 1760, by Lydia his wife, the executrix. He owned a negro boy named "Crismis," valued at £80, a quarter part of the schooner St. George, which belonged to his father, "physical books" to the value of £15. 13s., a silver watch and medical and surgical instruments valued at £15. In a little more than a year after his death his widow died, on May 11, 1761, at the age of twenty-six years, and on Mar. 7, 1768, his estate was divided among his heirs, who included his mother, brothers Asa, Daniel and Ezra, and sisters Sarah and Ruth.

Dr. Prince was buried in the Prince cemetery on Spring street, where a small stone, bearing the following inscription, marks his grave:

Here Lyes Buried
the Body of Mr
Jonathan Prince Physician
Who departed this life at
Salem Decem^{br} y^e 11th 1759 in y^e
26th Year of His Age.

DR. SAMUEL HOLTON.

It is the intention to write at length concerning Dr. Holton in a future volume, so that a few facts here will suffice. He was the son of Samuel and Hannah (Gardner) Holton and was born June 9, 1738. He studied with Dr. Jonathan Prince, Sr., and at the age of eighteen years began practice in Gloucester, where he remained about two years. There he married in 1758, Mary, daughter of Elder Philemon Warner. Returning to Danvers, he engaged in practice intermittently for about sixteen years, after which he gave his whole time

to the interests of the country. He became Danvers' most distinguished son, serving in the Provincial Congress, the Continental Congress, over which he presided at one time, the United States Congress, the Massachusetts Senate, and as Judge of Probate for Essex county. He died Jan. 2, 1816, and his wife died Aug. 29, 1813, aged seventy-six years. They are buried in the Holten street cemetery, a plot of land which Judge Holten gave to the neighborhood for burial purposes.

Following is an old bill rendered by Dr. Holten to Col. Page:

“M ^r Jeremiah Page	
“To Samuel Holten Dr ^r	
“Jan ^y 28 to Feb 3 ^d 1763. To eleven visits and	
divers preparations of medicine for first	
child, 37s. 10 d.	£1. 17s. 10d.
Feb 16 to March 7 th To 15 visits and sundry	
medicines prepared for your last child	2. 12s.
	£4. 9s. 10
Sup ^d Cr	
28 th By medicine returned 2s. 8d.	
March 14 th By cash 18 d to make change.	
“Errors excepted	Dr ^r Sam ^l Holten, Jr
“Four shillings and 3d I give in”	

Among Dr. Holten's papers are found two receipts from Dr. Philip Godfrid Kast, the apothecary of Salem town, who in 1768 had a shop at the "Sign of the Lyon and Mortar." One receipt is dated "Danvers, March 12th, 1773. Rec'd of Dr^r Samuel Holten the sum of Three pounds Lawful Money in part on account. Philip Godfrid Kast." This apothecary-physician must have conducted a flourishing business, according to his advertisement which appeared in the Essex Gazette Aug. 2, 1768, there being a long list of articles which he kept for sale, and Dr. Holten was one of his patrons for drugs. Dr. Kast was probably of German descent, his father Dr. Philip Godfried Kast having been a physician both of Boston and Haverhill. The father served as surgeon in the expedition to Nova Scotia against the French in 1755, under Gen. Thomas, and bought land in Haverhill in 1756. Dr. Kast Sr., had children: Frederick Alexander, born in Haverhill, Oct. 19, 1758; Dr. Thomas, a physician of Boston; and Dr. Philip of Salem. Dr. Kast, Jr., was born about 1741 and

married at Haverhill, Jan. 22, 1770, Sarah (McHard) Duncan, widow of George Duncan of Boston whom she had married in 1764. She was the daughter of James McHard, a prosperous distiller of Haverhill, who later moved to Newburyport. They began their married life in Salem, where two children were born, Margaret McHard, on Sept. 29, 1770 and Sarah, Apr. 3, 1772. A son, James McHard, was born in Haverhill in 1781, having been baptized there on Aug. 16, by the rector of St. Paul's church, Newburyport. Dr. Kast was of Hopkinton, N. H., in 1778.

DR. JONATHAN CUTLER.

Dr. Jonathan Cutler was located at the New Mills, now Danversport, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was of an old Salem family who had taken up their residence in that part of Salem which is now known as South Peabody quite early. He was the son of Cornelius and Abigail Cutler, who lived near Tapley's brook, and was born July 15, 1732. How his medical education was secured there are none to tell us at this late day, but on Dec. 7, 1758, he bought a house in that part of the town of Joseph Meachum, and on Dec. 11, 1760, married Mary Trask of Beverly. At that time he was styled "Doctor." Their children, all baptized at the Middle Precinct church, now the South Church, Peabody, were: Mary, bp. Oct. 3, 1762; Abigail, bp. Sept. 24, 1763; Jonathan Belcher, bp. June 16, 1765; William, bp. Sept. 1, 1767; and Ebenezer, bp. Mar. 2, 1771. He was a private in Capt. John Putnam's company at the battle of Lexington. In 1777, he was married a second time to Sarah Lufkins of Gloucester, where he was living in 1778. He sold his father's house in South Peabody, Nov. 2, 1767, to Ebenezer Jacobs, his brother-in-law. He was taxed at New Mills in 1780 and while his practice during the greater part of his life was connected with what is now the city of Peabody, yet his presence at New Mills in his last years, will certainly justify reference to him among the old Danvers physicians.

His death occurred in 1780, at the age of forty-eight years, administration being granted July 4, and his estate was valued at over £400. Archelaus Dale of Danvers, a kinsman, was appointed guardian of his children. He was the possessor of rather fine wearing apparel, the inventory which was appraised by Dr. Amos Putnam, Col. Israel Hutchinson and Rev. Benjamin Balch, showing that there were included a

cloth colored surtout, a red waistcoat, a white broadcloth waistcoat, a red coat and a blue one. He also owned a case of surgeon's instruments valued at 13s. 4d.; glass bottles, 6s. 4d.; marble mortar and pestle, 16s. 9d.; medicine, 6s.; old books, 3s.; Quincy's Dispensary and Burroughs' Medical Dictionary. He also had a Freemason's leather apron, valued at 4s. 9d. The following list of creditors of his estate confirms the statement that he was a resident of this part of Danvers, as they are with few exceptions residents of New Mills. They include Samuel Fowler, Simon Pindar, Elizabeth Hine, Joseph Endicott, Thomas Stevens, John Angier, Ebenezer Jacobs, Daniel Reed, Samuel Fairfield, David Very, Samuel Orne, Ephraim Davis, Dr. Philip Godfried Kast of Salem, the apothecary, Dr. Andrew Putnam, John Trell, Stephen Waters, Abel Waters, and Benjamin Balch. In connection with the amount he owed Rev. Benjamin Balch, the original bill may be found among the Fowler papers in the Essex Institute. Mr. Balch was a man of parts. He combined with his ministerial duties the hospitality of a tavern keeper and the rugged qualities of an officer in the embryo navy of the Colonies. He was also a lieutenant in Capt. Edmund Putnam's Company in the Battle of Lexington. In his occupation as tavern keeper, he sent a bill for over £10 to the executors of Dr. Cutler's estate, which being itemized consisted of West Indies rum and New England rum, which no doubt was used for "medicinal purposes."

DR. CALEB REA.

Dr. Caleb Rea was born in what is known as the Rea-Putnam-Fowler house off Locust street, July 17, 1727, the son of Zerubbabel and Margaret (Rogers) Rea. He studied medicine probably with a neighboring physician and settled early in Gloucester where he remained until May 24, 1757, when he returned to Danvers. He served as a Surgeon in the French and Indian war from May 29, 1758 to Nov. 11, 1759, succeeding Dr. Amos Putnam, in Col. Jonathan Bagley's Regiment. His journal kept during this expedition has been printed.* Dr. Rea was married in Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1748, to Abigail (Parsons) Sargent, widow of John Sargent, Jr. She died Sept. 2, 1749, leaving a child Abigail, who was born Aug. 23, 1749. He married, second, June 5, 1751, Ruth, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Tyler) Porter of Wenham,

who was born Jan. 5, 1731. Children: Ruthy, born Apr. 8, 1752; Pierce Rogers, born Apr. 24, 1754; Mary, born May 5, 1755; Caleb, born Mar. 8, 1758; Jonathan Porter, born Mar. 25, 1760. Dr. Rea died Jan. 10, 1760, of small pox. His widow was twice married and died at the home of her son, Johnson Proctor, in Danvers, Mar. 12, 1819. A stone mortar owned by Dr. Rea is now in the possession of the Danvers Historical Society.

DR. JAMES PHILLIPS PUTNAM.

Dr. James Phillips Putnam, son of Dr. Amos Putnam, was born Apr. 21, 1745. He studied with his father and practiced in Danvers for over fifty years. He served in the Lexington Alarm list in Capt. John Putnam's Company, being credited with a thirty mile march and two days' service. At one time he lived in the house which was removed from Elm street when the Eastern railroad station was built, now owned by Joseph Fossa on Essex street. Two of his daughters, Hannah and Betsey, were famous school teachers, concerning whom much has been written. The two physicians, father and son, were distinguished by the couplet:

"Dr. Amos was very famous,
"Dr. Jim was very slim."

Dr. Putnam married, in 1768, Mary, daughter of Rufus and Mary (Conant) Herrick of Pomfret, Conn., who was born at the Cherry Hill farm, Beverly, Aug. 17, 1749 and died Dec. 13, 1840, aged ninety-one years. He died in Danvers, Mar. 4, 1824. Children: Amos, born Feb. 4, 1772; Rufus, born July 19, 1774; Polly, born Sept. 29, 1778; Hannah, born Sept. 23, 1783; Betsey, born Nov. 11, 1785; Lydia, born Aug. 7, 1792. He practiced in Marblehead about the time of his father's death.

DR. ARCHELAUS PUTNAM.

Another native of Danvers who practiced here during the latter part of the eighteenth century was Dr. Archelaus Putnam, son of Archelaus and Ruth (Flint) Putnam, who was born in December, 1744. His home was in the house on Summer street until recently owned by the Perry family, where he practiced until his death on Apr. 14, 1800. He was a brother of Dr. Ebenezer Putnam, and graduated from Har-

*See Essex Institute Historical Collections, vol. 18, p. 81.

vard in 1763. He married, Nov. 12, 1786, Nabby Bishop of Medford, who was born in Medford in 1753 and died there in 1807. They had one child, James Augustus Putnam, who was born Dec. 1, 1792. He was buried in the Wadsworth cemetery, where a well preserved slate stone marks his grave, his death occurring on Apr. 14, 1800.

DR. CALEB REA, JR.

Dr. Rea was born in Danvers, Mar. 8, 1758, and studied with his father in the Rea-Putnam-Fowler house, but his attention was early given to the service of the country and at the age of seventeen years he entered the navy of the Province. He probably never practiced to any extent in his native town, but after the Revolution travelled quite extensively in Europe and Asia. He was settled for a time in Ipswich and Topsfield, being an innholder in the latter place in 1781, and in 1785 went to Windham, Me., where he was the first settled physician. Here he entered upon a large and laborious practice, often riding on horseback thirty or forty miles to visit patients through an almost unbroken wilderness. He had a strong physique, but died of fever, Dec. 29, 1796 at the age of thirty-eight years. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Capt. John and Abigail (Blaney) White of Salem, whom he married on Oct. 4, 1781. She died on Jan. 22, 1836, aged seventy-eight years.

DR. BENJAMIN PUTNAM.

Dr. Benjamin Putnam was born in Danvers, Aug. 26, 1751, the son of Henry and Hannah Putnam. He married Miss Ann Sylvia Malcolm of Washington, D. C., daughter of an officer in the British army. Dr. Putnam's father with his five sons were in the battle of Lexington, the father then living in Medford being one of the minute men killed on that day. Dr. Putnam was a surgeon during the Revolution, serving in the 4th Regiment under Lt. Col. Thomas Nixon of Framingham, and was a prisoner in the cartel "Swift" from Halifax to Boston in 1778. He died in Savannah, Ga., in 1801.

DR. SAMUEL ENDICOTT.

Dr. Samuel Endicott was son of Samuel, Jr., and Mary (Putnam) Endicott, and he was born in Danvers, Oct. 7, 1755. He was of the sixth generation from the Governor.

His mother was the sister of Dea. Gideon Putnam, the tavern keeper, and aunt to Judge Samuel Putnam, the famous jurist. Upon his father's death in 1777, the house on Pine, near Sylvan street, known later as the Dale house, and which is still standing, came into his possession by bequest, and on Oct. 7, 1777, he married Sarah Putnam. Dr. Endicott's father had kept tavern in that house for several years. A child Sarah, was born May 21, 1778, who married on Dec. 23, 1798, Andrew Bryant of Haverhill.

Dr. Endicott served for three months, from July 14 to Oct. 10, 1780, in the Revolution, as Surgeon's mate in Col. Nathaniel Wade's Regiment raised to reinforce the Continental army. His wife died, and on Nov. 26, 1782, he married, second, Damaris (Osborn) Endicott, the widow of his cousin William Endicott. Their children were, Timothy Leech, born Dec. 26, 1785, and Nancy, born Oct. 17, 1790. About 1800 Dr. Endicott removed with his family to Newport, N. H., where he bought a large mill. Whether he practiced medicine there is not known, but he retained the title of Doctor until his death, which occurred in Newport in Apr., 1840, at the age of eighty-six years. She died May 9, 1834, aged eighty-four years.

DR. JOHN FRITZ FOLKERSAMB.

Dr. Folkersamb was a German who was located at New Mills during the latter part of the Revolution. Deacon S. P. Fowler has said that he belonged to a Hessian Regiment, but from the evidence which is contained in the following correspondence, showing him to have served with Capt. John Paul Jones, it would seem that he must have been in the service of the Colonies. In a letter to Benjamin Chase, who, by the way, was a unique character living near the First church, Dr. Samuel Holten refers to him and gives us the first glimpse as to the identity of this German doctor. He wrote:

"Philad^a 19th, February 1783.

"My worthy friend,

"You was pleased to introduce me to Doct. Folkersamb at your house, and I rec'd of him a copy of a letter wrote by Mr. Frazer to Dr. Potts in his favor, in order that I might make some inquiry of Capt. Jones, imputing a cruise the Dr. made with him. I have attended to the matter & am informed that Capt. Jones is not in this City & that it

is most likely he is in Boston or gone to Europe, so that I fear it will not be in my power to render the Dr. any services, which otherwise would have given me *particular* pleasure as he is a stranger in our Country; you will please to make my compliments to the Doct. & acquaint him with these contents.

“I congratulate you and all friends at Danvers on the great prospect of peace soon taking place.

“Please be so kind as to call frequently & see Mrs. Holten as no doubt she is lonesome in my absence & will consider it neighbourly and kind.

“I am, with real respect,

“Your most obedient servant,

S. Holten.

“Mr. Chase.”*

The Doctor was apparently endeavoring through the good offices of Dr. Holten, who was then a member of the Continental Congress, to secure his share of prize money, and in answer to a second request Dr. Holten wrote as follows:

“New York 19th March, 1785.

“Sir:

“I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of a letter lately received from Capt. Paul Jones, by which you will perceive the

*“This day I went to Danvers to attend the funeral of Mr. Benjamin Chase who was born in March, 1715 and died in Jan. 1814, having lived 98 years, 9 months and 11 days. He was a mulatto by a white mother. He lived near the upper Danvers meeting house. . . . He was brought up in the family of Rhea of Beverly & went to his last situation in his youth. He was a rare example of consistent piety & holy living in a man who was excluded from the best sympathies of life, for he refused all associations with Negroes as a class of men & refused to marry with a white woman from the conviction that a white woman was held degraded in this country by such connection. He thought no woman deserving of his affection could make such sacrifices. Tho therefore obliged at times to every office for himself and often solitary, yet he has never been impeached as having deviated from the most correct line of conduct. By a pacific temper, he became entitled to every service from his white neighbors and the best of them held him in the highest esteem. By a good education in reading and writing he was able to avoid all injurious contracts and to escape all impositions which depraved men are disposed to take of every unfavorable situation. . . . He held a pew in the old and has one in the new meeting house and his seat was never empty without sufficient reason. I have seen him often and visited him much and never saw a better example of one so free from all exceptions in my life.”
—Dr. Bentley’s Diary, Jan. 13, 1814.

state of the business at the time the letter was dated respecting the prizes carried into Europe by the Bon-Homme Richard & Alliance. I conclude you served on board one of these vessels, & it gives me pleasure that you and others in like circumstances are likely to get your pay, tho' it may be some time first.

“I am with real respect, your most obedient
“S. Holten.

“The German Doctor
in Danvers.

You will please to excuse my address, as I can't at this time recollect your name.”

Another fact of interest in connection with the German Doctor is that he attended Capt. John Lee who lived at New Mills, he having been sent over from London to superintend the building of a vessel here. Before the ship was completed the Revolution broke out and the vessel rotted at the wharf. Capt. Lee was subjected to considerable rough handling on account of his being an Englishman, although he protested that he was not in sympathy with the Crown. He also appealed to Dr. Holten for protection. Capt. Lee died June 4, 1783, at the house of the late Adrian Putnam on Elm street, and in his last sickness was attended by Dr. Folkersamb.

Deacon S. P. Fowler has written* as follows concerning Dr. Folkersamb: “I was informed by an old man many years ago, who occasionally visited him, that his office was in one corner of the wheat mill, and to give it a proper appearance it was whitewashed and ornamented by dotting its walls with circles of paint! On top of an old case of drawers, there was mounted a human skull, picked up by the doctor probably on some battlefield. From the ceiling was suspended the stuffed, horny skin of that sturgeon caught under the gate of Col. Israel Hutchinson's saw mill. The doctor sat with a red cap upon his head, before a pine table on which were to be seen several folio volumes, bound in hog skin, black with age written in black letters and with language cabalistic. The old doctor was a perfect personification of a German doctor of that period, and as much an adept in the black art as Mr. Dousterwivel in “The Antiquary” or any other German physician, who had searched for the precious metals in the Hartz mountains in Germany. It was said that cupping for the

*Fowler Papers, Essex Institute, vol. 5, p. 57.

drawing of blood was a common treatment for many diseases by this ancient leach, and for this purpose he used for cups two horns of a cow. We can conceive of the strange appearance exhibited by a patient with these horns upon his head, attended by a High German doctor, and we think we should be led to feel that we were in the presence of one who like Dr. Henry Cornelius Agrippa was about to perform a demoniacal operation. As a fit accompaniment to the history of this old doctor from Hesse, we will give the reader a copy of his bill for the medical treatment of the dropsy. And I think we may say this much for it, that it tells us the name of the medicine, and its mode of operation, so different from most Dr's bills of the present day. He was likewise moderate in his charges, only one shilling or twenty-five cents a visit."

“Capt. Jno. Lee				
“To one Bludding		£0	0	6
Porshines Fesick		0	3	0
3 Porshines Antipasmodic Powders		0	3	0
3 Porshines Disforatick		0	3	0
16 Portions Water Drivin Powders		0	16	0
“Apr. 26—to 3 porshines diestres Powders		0	3	0
1 bottle of Andrewmaktrical		0	8	0
2 Jorneys to Salem to By medicon, to horse				
hire 1s. per mile in both Jorneys		0	10	0
5 times to his house to see him, at 1s. a time		0	5	0
		2	12	6

“John Fritz Folkersamb, M. D.”

DR. ANDREW PUTNAM.

Dr. Andrew Putnam was the son of Deacon Edmund and Anna (Andrews) Putnam, and was born in Salem Village, Jan. 15, 1750. He married, Sept. 1, 1774, Mary Page, daughter of Col. Jeremiah Page. In 1782, he entered into litigation with Dr. Endicott and leaving Danvers, went to New York. He owned the land on the southeast corner of Elm and High streets, where he built a large dwelling house which was afterward converted into a tavern. He served as Captain of the Seventh Co. of the Eighth Essex Regiment of Massachusetts Militia in 1778. On Aug. 27th of that year Capt. Andrew Putnam, gentleman, and wife Mary conveyed to Jonathan Cutler, physician, of Gloucester, for £2,500, seventy-

eight acres of land and a dwelling house and barns in Danvers, bounded by Rea, Michael Cross, William Town, Capt. Asa Prince, James Prince and Capt. Enoch Putnam. He sold this estate to Thomas Andrew, Jan. 22, 1780. Dr. Putnam died in 1785, administration of his estate being granted on Nov. 16. He was possessed of ten "Latin & Physical Books" valued at 30 shillings, and one Cole's Dictionary. He also had a "one-tailed wig" worth six pence. The children of Dr. Putnam were: Huldah, who married Jan. 28, 1802, John Hines; Israel, born June 2, 1777; and Andrew, who died, unmarried, previous to 1834. After the death of Dr. Putnam, his widow married, Dec. 18, 1786, Benjamin Kent of Danvers.

DR. JOSEPH SHEDD.

Dr. Shedd was perhaps as well known to the people of the old town of Danvers during the middle of the past century as any man within her borders, for he served in the capacity of Town Clerk from 1835 to 1853. He was born in Tewksbury, the son of Jacob and Mary Shedd, on June 30, 1782. He studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Kittredge of Andover, soon after which he came to Danvers and settled in the South parish. Here he opened an apothecary shop, also giving some attention to the practice of his profession. It was alleged that on one occasion he found that he had given the wrong medicine, which was said to have caused the severe illness of the patient, and that thereafter he ceased his professional work. He was a model town clerk, and the completeness and correctness of the records during his incumbancy have been of great value to the town. Not only did he keep accurate records of the current meetings and vital statistics, but he spent much time in visiting personally every family in town and when the town records were lacking in dates and names, he supplied them from family Bibles or from the testimony of the people then living. On this account Danvers records are unique among the vital records of Massachusetts towns, in that the family records of many who moved here from other places are given quite fully. His house which was opposite and a little below the old Danvers bank in what is now Peabody, was the meeting place of Jordan Lodge of Masons between 1816 to 1818. He was a Justice of the Peace and many deeds whereby his fellow citizens made conveyances of real estate were acknowledged before

him. He was moderator of the town meeting and selectman.

Dr. Shedd married, Apr. 27, 1809, Mrs. Mary (Twiss) Needham of Danvers, who died Sept. 10, 1860. His death was formally announced at a meeting in Granite Hall, May 11, 1853, when Dr. Hunt presented resolutions of regret and respect, and the selectmen were directed to attend the funeral in an official capacity.

His children were: Maria, born Jan. 29, 1810; Lucinda, born Jan. 8, 1812; Joseph Goodhue, born June 29, 1813; Sophronia, born Mar. 17, 1817.

DR. EBENEZER DALE

Dr. Ebenezer Dale was the son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Cutler) Dale and was born at New Mills, or Danversport, Oct. 13, 1781, in a house which occupied the site of the brick house known as the Lang estate, and which was moved and is now standing on High street and known as the Ichabod Sawyer estate. He was a grandson of Dr. Jonathan Cutler, and taught school at New Mills before studying medicine. He studied with Dr. Kittredge at Andover. He settled at Gloucester, where he died in 1834.

DR. GEORGE OSGOOD.

Rev. George Endicott Osgood, Rector of Grace Church of North Attleboro, contributes the following sketch:

The writer of this sketch of one of Danvers' old physicians is a grandson, and unfortunately has not many data which can be given concerning his early life. Even the family Bible is missing, and dates must be given approximately. His residence in "Danvers Plains" as it was called in his day covered a period of fifty years and must have dated from about 1814, he having enlisted as a surgeon in the war of 1812. He was born in Andover, Mass., Nov. 25, 1784 and died in Danvers May 26, 1863. His home stood on the corner of the streets opposite the Eastern Railroad Station (Abbott house). When I was a boy it was a substantial colonial house. Two great hydrangeas stood in the recessed doorway and chains hung from gate to the door. An old fashioned flower garden with the spicy smelling box borders was at the side of the house, and there was a black curly willow and two mountain ash trees in which the doctor used to delight to watch the robins and other birds before the advent of the English sparrow.

The doctor was twice married, his first wife being Sally Webster, granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Holten, whom he married on Nov. 25, 1807, and who died Sept. 17, 1821, aged 36 years; his second wife was Nancy Endicott, whom he married Mar. 12, 1822. Two children were born of this marriage, Sarah Ann Osgood, born Nov. 24, 1822, and Moses Endicott Osgood, born Nov. 26, 1824. He and his two wives are buried in the village cemetery at Tapleyville. He was the doctor for a large territory reaching far beyond the limits of Danvers proper, and was especially successful in his treatment of fevers. He differed from the doctors of his day in giving the patients the water they craved, while other physicians denied it to them. In this he gained quite a reputation. Whether the proverbial "shay" of the country doctor was his conveyance tradition saith not, but it does say that he was a great trumper and with his cane and "shanks mare" made many a distant call.

One night going along a wharf at the "port" on one of his calls he went over the end into the water. He kept himself afloat by treading water, meanwhile shouting for help. Presently a man with a lantern came in answer and holding the lantern out over the water asked, "What ye doing in there?" "Blankety blank ye," cried the old doctor, "Don't ask me what I'm doing. Go and get a rope and help me out." The doctor practiced not only medicine upon his patients but dentistry and the murderous looking implements of the day looked like a plumber's outfit, and the doctor being rather athletic something had to give when he got a good grip on those forceps.

But he was noted everywhere thereabouts for his knowledge of nature. An enthusiast in botanical researches he tramped through all the region and knew the haunts of every plant that grew. In the summer he would be off on some tramp as soon as it was daybreak, coming back soaked with the dew and water of bush and grass and meadow. Perhaps stopping in to show "Mary Page" a new find or an old friend. He could be a sarcastic fellow when he had a mind and once when a young man disputed him on a botanical point he crushed the opponent with the remark, "Young man, I've *forgotten* more than you will *ever know*." And his studies in entomology were almost as extensive as his botanical. At one time he presented a large collection of insects to the "East India Marine Rooms" in Salem. His good wife was rather a particular housekeeper and his habits of study were not always

to her liking. On a hot night in summer he would go to his room (was it an "office"?), light his candles, whale oil lamp and cigar, and welcome all the "bugs" which came trooping buzzingly in, for screens there were none. The good wife would mildly remonstrate, "Oh, doctor, don't," but the doctor always *did*, in this as in most things he set out to do, for he had a will of his own in spite of the kindly heart that was his. Always ready he was to play some practical joke upon an unsuspecting fellow, but just as ready to ask that man's pardon if he found he had hurt him by that joking.

He was rather a picturesque figure, as I remember him, imprinted on my boy's memory, always a tall hat, where he kept his supply of cigars, held in the crown by his red bandanna, a long black coat, a stout cane with a white top, and a "good morning" for everybody, holding his grandson by the hand (when he had him) and singing the praises of that grandson as "the boy for you," stopping always at the grocery and postoffice to discuss the latest political question on which very likely he had some positive opinion, for a stiff Whig he was.

He was a rugged, original character, a face full of good nature, (he never grew a beard) one of those deeply wrinkled faces as he grew older with the story of his character written there by the graving tools of experience and his inner being. So far as I ever heard in spite of extended practice he had one of those first characteristics of the physician who works for the love of the work, he seems to have never acquired much more than enough to live upon. He was too good a friend to man to ever push anyone for pay and his good nature was taken advantage of.

He was in his religious belief a Unitarian, but because there was no Unitarian Church in Danvers he was a constant attendant at the Congregational Church. Often on a Sunday morning starting out soon after light that he might make important visits and be back in season for service, and when he grew a bit hard of hearing, and became interested in the sermon standing up with his hand behind his ear oblivious of the rest of the congregation. On the stone that marks his resting place there are cut the words, "Blessed are the peacemakers," and thus did many an one know him, going about to heal not alone the bodies of his fellow citizens but their souls as well, and when they were at strife seeking to heal differences and make the rough places of the world smooth again. When at length "work was over" for him at the age of seventy-

nine it was a whole community that did honor to his memory, and filled the Church to overflowing: and one of the floral tributes that spoke in its fragrance and its simplicity most fittingly was a wreath of lilies of the valley within which were written the words, "Consider the lilies of the field how they grow, they toil not neither do they spin and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

DR. ARCHELAUS FULLER PUTNAM.

Dr. Fuller Putnam, as he was commonly known, was the son of 'Squire Eleazer and Sarah (Fuller) Putnam, and by his father's second marriage to Mrs. Mary (Holten) Kettell, was a step-grandson of Dr. Holten. The latter took much interest in Squire Eleazer's children, and it was no doubt through Dr. Holten's influence that Fuller Putnam studied medicine. He was born on Oct. 3, 1792, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1819. From 1821 to 1824, he was preceptor of Moore's Charity School at Hanover, an institution organized for teaching the Indians and was the beginning of what later developed as Dartmouth College. In 1824, he was preceptor of Marblehead Academy. He studied first for the ministry at the Divinity school at Andover, but in 1826, on account of ill health, he abandoned this profession and took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1829. He was thus the first native of Danvers to receive a medical education in college. After practicing with Dr. Nathan Crosby of Lowell, he commenced practice at Portsmouth, N. H., where he continued until about 1836, when he went to Windham, N. H. His health was never good, and in 1840 he retired from practice and returned to Danvers. In 1844 he settled in Beverly where he died on Aug. 11, 1859. He was unmarried. A silhouette of Dr. Putnam is in the possession of the Danvers Historical Society. He has been described as a very tall man.

DR. ANDREW NICHOLS.

Dr. Andrew Nichols, although practicing in the southern part of the town, now Peabody, was a native of North Danvers, and had many patients in this part of the town. He was the son of Major Andrew and Eunice (Prince) Nichols and was born in the Joseph Prince house, which was removed in 1857,

on Nov. 22, 1785. He attended the common schools of Danvers, Phillips Academy, Andover, and studied medicine in Cambridge under the tutorage of Dr. Waterhouse, finishing with a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical school in 1806 and 1807. He settled in South Danvers in 1808 and built up a large practice not only in Danvers but in Lynnfield, Middleton and Topsfield. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and was president of the Essex South District Medical Society for many years. As a speaker at public meetings, his services were much appreciated, and at almost all important meetings Dr. Nichols was sought either for a speech or a poem, his Centennial poem of 1852 being a well-known example. He served as surgeon in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in 1812. He was also a noted botanist, was the first president of the Essex County Natural History Society, which combined with the Essex Historical Society of 1821, and formed the Essex Institute in 1848; one of the founders of the Essex Agricultural Society; active in societies for the suppression of intemperance, notably in the Washingtonian movement of 1840 and in the Free Soil party; one of the founders of the Unitarian Church in Peabody; moderator and member of the school-board; first member and first Master of Jordan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and a member of other Masonic bodies. Dr. Nichols published many articles and addresses on the subjects of botany, temperance and freemasonry. He was married first, in 1809, to Miss Ruth Nichols of Middleton, who died in 1832, and on Oct. 3, 1833, he married Miss Mary H. Ward, daughter of Joshua and Susanna (Holyoke) Ward of Salem, and granddaughter of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, the noted Salem physician. She died on April 15, 1880. Dr. Nichols died on March 30, 1853, in South Danvers, leaving two children, Andrew Nichols and Miss Mary Ward Nichols, both of whom now reside in Danvers. A more extended account of Dr. Nichols may be found in the "History of Essex County."

DR. JEREMIAH S. PUTNAM.

Dr. Jeremiah Smith Putnam was the son of Thomas and Mary (Fitz) Putnam, and was born at New Mills, Aug. 20, 1797. He became a physician, and was settled in York, Maine, where he held the position of Collector of Customs from 1861-66.

DR. EBENEZER HUNT.

Ebenezer Hunt, M. D., was born at Dracut, Apr. 13, 1799, and came of good old Revolutionary stock, his father, Israel Hunt, having served the colonies with distinction from the battle of Bunker Hill to the close of the war at Yorktown. He was entered as a student in the office of Dr. Parkman, of Boston, and in due time was graduated at the medical department of Dartmouth College. He settled in Danversport at the age of twenty-five, and continued in the active and successful practice of his profession until the week preceding his death.

During his life he held many offices of trust and honor, was for a number of years Vice President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and President of the Essex County Medical Society. He was also assistant surgeon of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment during the war, and in the early days of the Free Soil party was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on that ticket. His interest in temperance and anti-slavery was very marked.

He was a man of singular purity of character, rare mental culture, and of great professional attainments—ever ready, by precept and example, to advance the welfare of his fellow-men. Dr. Hunt died suddenly of paralysis on Oct. 26, 1874, and his funeral, which took place from his residence was attended by a delegation of the Essex County Medical Society, the Masonic Fraternity of which he was Past Master, and the G. A. R. Post of Danvers.

DR. JOHN BUSH.

Dr. John Bush was settled probably within the bounds of the present town of Danvers during the first quarter of the past century. He was born at Boylston, July 3, 1792 and was married to Ann Wayne in Oct., 1819. They had children: Edward W., born at Vassalboro, Me., Sept. 17, 1820; Theodore, born at Boston, July 25, 1824; and John, born at Danvers, Nov. 10, 1825, and died here Jan. 4, 1826. He did not remain long in practice in this town.

DR. CHARLES CARLETON.

Dr. Charles Carleton was located at New Mills in the early eighteen hundreds. He was born in Andover, July 6, 1806, where he married Mary Frye on Apr. 30, 1829. His children

were: Martha Frye, born Andover, July 31, 1830; Sarah Ann, born Andover, May 13, 1832; and George Varney, born Danvers, Aug. 4, 1835. He was a famous singing master.

DR. JOHN R. PATTEN.

Dr. John R. Patten lived in the Bass River house, so called, at New Mills, the brick house now owned by Samuel Goldman on Water street. He was born in Temple, N. H., Feb. 28, 1808 and married Sarah Jefts at Boston, Nov. 27, 1831. His children were: John R., born Boston, July 26, 1833, and died Lynn, Sept. 5, 1837; Samuel Thompson, born Lynn, Oct. 25, 1835; Sarah Helen, born Danvers, July 25, 1840. He had two other children born in 1844 and 1846, who died young.

DR. HUMPHREY GOULD.

Dr. Humphrey Gould taught school winters between 1824 and 1832 at Blind Hole. He was born in Topsfield, July 3, 1797, and after studying medicine settled at Danvers, occupying the house between the old Farwell shoe factory and the present Marston & Tapley factory on Locust street. He moved after a short time to Rowe, where he practiced until his death in 1874.

DR. DAVID A. GROSVENOR.

Dr. D. A. Grosvenor was the son of Dr. David A. and Sally Grosvenor and was born in Manchester, Jan. 31, 1811. He studied with his father and Dr. Mussey of Hanover, N. H., and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1835. He practiced in Rutland in 1836, and in 1839 came to Danvers, where he built up a large practice. He died Sept. 27, 1889, leaving one son, John M. Grosvenor, who deceased in Middleton the past year. He built the house on Elm street now owned and occupied by Dr. Niles.

DR. JESSE W. SNOW.

Dr. Snow was born at Eastham on Oct. 10, 1820. He was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and Hospital and also of Pittsfield College. He began practice at Liverpool, N. S., in 1847 and came to Danvers on Jan. 1, 1850, remaining in active practice here about seventeen years, in the Tapleyville section of the town. He built the house on

the southwest corner of Holten and Pine streets. He removed to Saco, Me., in 1867, and in his later years resided in Boston.

DR. PRESTON MARSHALL CHASE.

Dr. Preston M. Chase was born in Bradford, May 11, 1828. He attended the public schools in that town, and later taught school in Bradford, Andover, and some towns in New Hampshire. He entered Phillips Andover academy in 1847 and then took a medical course in Woodstock, Vt., at one time studying with H. B. Fowler, M. D., father of Dr. Edgar O. Fowler of Bristol, N. H. In 1854 he entered the Dartmouth College Medical School, and after a year's course left to enter the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1857. He married on Feb. 22, 1858, Miss Laurinda Bailey of West Newbury. His death occurred on Jan. 4, 1887. The following sketch is from Massey's "History of Freemasonry": "He then came to Danvers and commenced the practice of medicine, which was attended with great skill and favor, and he very quickly built up a large practice, not only in Danvers, but in Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham. During his thirty years of practice he has without doubt carried the light and cheer and gladness of a genial, whole-souled, happy friend and counselor to more anxious and distressed homes and fire-sides than is given to many lives to accomplish and enjoy. He was a very genial man with agreeable mannerisms, and as he drove through the town he had always a pleasant smile and word for the poor as well as the rich. He had a large heart, big enough to take in all mankind, and it did. He served on the school board for several years; he was a staunch Democrat and the leader of his party in town for many years, and was often their nominee for county and state offices, but failed of election; he became an Odd Fellow in 1848 in Bristol, N. H. Dr. Chase was appointed by Gov. J. A. Andrew, examining surgeon of recruits in 1861, and he examined the men of Capt. A. Putnam's company, the Putnam Guards, Capt. N. P. Fuller's company, Danvers Light Infantry and the company raised by Capt. A. G. Allen; was appointed assistant surgeon of the 8th Reg. M. V. M. in 1870, and surgeon in 1875, which position he held until 1885, when he resigned. His remains were taken under escort from his residence on Locust street to the Maple Street Church, where the services were conducted by the Revs. E. C. Ewing and C. B. Rice, and Rev. O. S. Butler, of Georgetown, a friend of the Doctor, who was the Chap-

lain for Amity Lodge. The Masonic service was held in the church and Bro. Butler's remarks hushed every whisper and cough in the vast throng by their pathos and eloquence. He spoke of the mystery of death, no nearer solution now than when the first man died on earth, its certainty to every one, and found in Revelation and in the nature of man an assurance of a life beyond this. There were at least thirteen hundred people in the church, three hundred in uniform of the different organizations of which he was a member; and the streets were thronged with people to witness the procession and to pay their respects to the deceased. All the stores were closed and business was suspended on the afternoon of his funeral. Order of the procession: platoon of police, drum corps with muffled drums, Post 90, G. A. R., Major Chase and Putnam Hose Co.'s, Waukewan and Agawam Tribes of Red Men, Gen. Peach of the Second Brigade, M. V. M., Past. Lieut. Cols. Porter and Low, Col. F. A. Osgood, Surgeon F. C. Hersey, Paymaster Warner and Quartermaster Perkins of the present officers of the 8th Reg., M. V. M., the physicians of Danvers, the selectmen, Amity Lodge with forty-five members and thirty visitors present. Wor. Bro. J. A. Blake and Capt. G. W. Kenney were pall bearers for Amity Lodge and Bro. J. Berry carried the great lights. Buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery."

DR. WILLIAM WINSLOW EATON.

Dr. W. W. Eaton, son of Martin and Phebe (Winslow) Eaton, was born in Webster, Me., May 20, 1836. His parents early removed to Brunswick, Me., where the young man received his education, graduating from the High school, and from Bowdoin College in the class of 1861. He attended medical lectures at the Maine Medical College until June, 1862, when he enlisted in the 16th Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving through the civil war as Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He received degrees of M. D. from the Maine Medical College, and the New York University in 1864. On July 12, 1865, he married Miss Agnes H. Magoun of Carlisle, England, in Brunswick, and soon after removed to Wakefield, where he began practice. Two years later, in 1867, upon the removal of Dr. Snow from Danvers, Dr. Eaton came here and took his practice, locating in the house on the southwestern corner of Pine and Holten streets. In 1873, he built the fine residence on Holten street which was ever after his home.

During his long residence in Danvers, he became identified with the best institutions and interests in the community, and served in important positions. He was a member of the school board for fifteen years, part of the time as its chairman; chairman of the building committee on the erection of the schoolhouse at Tapleyville in 1870, and of the Park Street schoolhouse in 1874; member of the board of health, and either the secretary or chairman for twenty-five years; a trustee of the Peabody Institute for four years; trustee of Walnut Grove Cemetery and its president for twenty-five years; one of the organizers of the Danvers Improvement Society and its president for twenty years; member of the committee on remodelling the Town Hall in 1896; member of the Bowditch club and its president; member of the Danvers Scientific Society; Commander of Ward Post 90, G. A. R. for two years and its Surgeon for nearly forty years. He was a Mason of long standing, having become a member of Army Lodge, No. 8, while in service at the front in 1864. He was affiliated with Mosaic Lodge of Danvers, of which he was past master, Holten Chapter, Winslow Lewis Commandery of Salem, Sutton Lodge of Perfection of Salem, and Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine of Boston. He held membership in nearly all the important Medical societies, serving in an official capacity in several. He also compiled a "History of the Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry." Dr. Eaton was devoted to the interests of his patients, by whom he was much beloved. He died on Jan. 31, 1910, the last few years of his life being devoted to specializing as an electro-therapeutist with offices in Salem. Two daughters survive him, Mrs. George H. Hale of this town, and Mrs. Edward J. Mulry of Lawrence.

DR. LEWIS WHITING.

Dr. Lewis Whiting was born in Hanover, Jan. 24, 1832, the son of Oran and Mary (Jones) Whiting. He graduated from Abington Academy in 1849, Bridgewater Normal School in 1850, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1862, College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864 and of the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1865. He served as Surgeon's Steward in the United States Navy in the Civil war, on the U. S. S. "Virginia." In 1868 he came to Danvers, where he began the practice of medicine, and had the distinction of being one of the first homeopathic physicians in the county.

On Oct. 10, 1868, he married Miss Clara M. Smith of Somerville. For a period of over twenty years, he enjoyed a large practice in this town, from which he was obliged to retire in 1890 on account of ill health. He spent much of the remainder of his life in the south, and passed away on Dec. 29, 1895 in Conant, Florida. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows, also of the Massachusetts and Essex County Homeopathic Medical Societies and of the Hahnemanian club of Boston.

DR. WOODBURY G. FROST.

Dr. Woodbury George Frost was the son of Gardiner G. and Rebecca Frost, and was born May 3, 1838 at Brunswick, Maine. He prepared for college at the local High school and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860. He was a member of the Peucinian society and took part in the Senior and Junior Exhibition. He taught school in Brunswick and Cape Elizabeth, Me., and then began the study of medicine. He attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine and received his degree in 1866. Meanwhile he had served as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy from June 1864 to Nov. 1865. He settled in practice at Freeport, Me., and in 1878 removed to Danvers. He was a member of Maine Medical Association and of Ward Post 90, G. A. R. He was a member of the school committee twenty-two years and ten years its chairman. He died June 2, 1915 of kidney trouble. He married Oct. 11, 1865, Sophia B. Winslow, daughter of Franklin and Prudence Winslow. She died Oct. 2, 1913, and their only child, Alfred, died Apr. 27, 1909, leaving two children, Bertha B. and Dwight. Dr. Frost was a man of high ideals of citizenship and was one of the most honored townsmen.

DR. DANIEL H. BATCHELDER.

Dr. D. Homer Batchelder was born in Londonderry, N. H., August, 1811, and died in 1890. His medical education was received at Norwich University, Vt., and Pittsfield and he also attended lectures at Harvard. He was practicing in or near Providence, R. I., during the civil war, and served for three months as volunteer surgeon, engaging another physician to take his practice. In May, 1870, he was appointed United States consul to Londonderry, Ireland, but remained only two or three months on account of ill health. In the

early part of his practice he was for a number of years in Londonderry, N. H., and his first wife, who was Fanny Ober of Beverly, whom he married on Mar. 1, 1836, died there. His second wife was Priscilla Coffin of Londonderry, N. H. He practiced in Danvers in the seventies and from there went to Cranston, R. I., returning to Danvers about five years before he died. He was quite active in politics and was instrumental in naming the Republican party. A daughter, Mrs. Luella (Batchelder) Woodman, and granddaughters, Mrs. Fanny M. Jackson and Miss Bessie H. Friend, still reside in Danvers.

DR. EDGAR O. FOWLER.

Dr. E. O. Fowler was the son of Hadley B. and Caroline A. (Smith) Fowler and was born on May 7, 1853 in Alexandria, N. H. He married on May 18, 1876, Miss Addie J. Bucklin of Bristol, N. H. He graduated from the New Hampton Institute in 1869, and studied with his father at Bristol, N. H. He attended lectures at Hanover, N. H., and was at Long Island hospital in 1871, and at Bellevue hospital in 1872-3. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873. Dr. Fowler came to Danvers in 1876 as assistant to Dr. Chase. In the midst of his usefulness he was stricken with heart failure while attending a dance in Porter's hall, on May 1, 1884. The funeral at Bristol was attended by a large company from Danvers, including delegations from various social and fraternal organizations of which he was a member. During his brief residence here he made a host of friends.

DR. EDWARD A. KEMP.

Dr. Kemp was born in Sullivan, N. H., Nov. 17, 1833, and attended Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. After graduating from a medical college in 1862, he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and continued in the service until Sept., 1864, during the greater part of this time being assigned to hospitals in Washington. He came to Danvers from Lonsdale, R. I., about 1884, and purchased the house on Putnam street where he resided for nearly twenty years. A friend has written: "He won the confidence and affection of those who employed him. He was not only a good physician, but also a good citizen. His modest estimate of himself enhanced the appreciation and esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best. The law of kindness was in his

tongue. He was everybody's friend." Dr. and Mrs. Kemp removed from Danvers in 1903, and made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Chauncey J. Hawkins in Jamaica Plain. Upon the death of Mrs. Kemp, he made his home with his wife's sister in Providence, R. I., where he died on June 12, 1913.

DR. HENRY FLANDERS BATCHELDER.

Dr. Batchelder was born in Middleton, Oct. 10, 1860, the son of John A. and Laura A. (Couch) Batchelder, and grandson of Col. Amos Batchelder of Middleton. He was a direct descendant of Joseph Batchelder, born in Canterbury, England, who emigrated to America in 1636 with his wife, settling first in Salem, later in Wenham, and was elected deputy to the General Court in Boston in 1644, being the first representative from the town of Wenham. Dr. Batchelder was educated in the Salem public schools, to which place his parents removed in 1865, graduating from the High School, and later studied medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine where he was graduated with the degree of Ch. B. (bachelor of surgery) in 1882, and M. D. in 1883.

He began practice in 1883 in his native town and two years later removed to Danvers, where he was actively engaged in practice up to the time of his death. He purchased the Dr. Chase house about 1888, which was ever after his home. He was President of the Essex County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1884 and Vice President of the Mass. Surgical and Gynaecological Society in 1892. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He was a Freemason, member of Amity Lodge of Danvers, of Holten Royal Arch Chapter and Winslow Lewis Commandery. In politics he was an Independent Republican. He served the Town of Danvers as a member of the school committee from 1892 to the time of his death.

Dr. Batchelder was married April 30, 1884 to Miss Caroline E. Taft of Dedham, who survives him with their two children, Dr. Hollis Goodell Batchelder of Boston and Dedham, and Sidney Spalding Batchelder. His death occurred Feb. 15, 1901, after a brief illness.

DR. CHARLES B. LEAROYD.

Dr. C. B. Learoyd, son of John S. and Emily (Berry) Learoyd, was born in Danvers, Sept. 26, 1859. He graduated

from the High school in 1877 and later attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Amherst college, graduating in the class of 1884. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and for a number of years was in the Bellevue hospital. He returned to Danvers about 1890 and practiced here for a few years, but left to take charge of an emergency hospital in Taunton. He now conducts a private hospital in that city.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL

Following is a list of the superintendents of the Danvers State Hospital since its establishment:

- Dr. Calvin S. May, 1878-1880.
- Dr. Henry R. Steadman, acting superintendent, 1880.
- Dr. William B. Goldsmith, 1881-1886.
- Dr. William A. Gorton, 1886-1888.
- Dr. Charles W. Page, 1888-1898.
- Dr. Arthur H. Harrington, 1898-1903.
- Dr. Charles W. Page, 1903-1910.
- Dr. Harry W. Mitchell, 1910-1912.
- Dr. George M. Kline, 1912-1916.
- Dr. John B. McDonald, 1916-

DR. WILLIAM A. GORTON, who became more closely identified with the town of Danvers than the others, was born in Brookfield, New York, June 21, 1854, the son of Tillinghast and Adeline M. (Rice) Gorton. He was a lineal descendant of Samuel Gorton, one of the prominent early settlers of Rhode Island. He was a graduate of Whitestown Seminary in 1873, and of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1876. After serving a term at Bellevue Hospital, he commenced practice in Cooperstown, N. Y., but in 1878 was called to a position in the New York Asylum for the Criminal Insane. In January, 1881, he came to Danvers as assistant physician and in 1886 was elected superintendent. During his residence in Danvers, he married, on June 8, 1887, Miss Mary E., daughter of John R. and Mary A. (Putnam) Langley of this town. He filled the position

of superintendent here ably for two years, when he was called to the superintendency of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., where he succeeded his friend and former associate, Dr. William B. Goldsmith, whose death had occurred a few months before. He thus succeeded to a post which had been occupied by such men as Dr. John W. Sawyer, who, by the way, was a native of Danvers, and the renowned Dr. Isaac Ray. There Dr. Gorton attained eminence in his profession, until his untimely death, which occurred on May 1, 1899.

Tributes to his personal worth and his ability as a physician are numerous, both from the trustees of the Hospital and from friends in the profession. Says one: "Dr. Gorton was a man whom nature had richly endowed with intellectual gifts. A remarkably retentive memory, a quick mental grasp, a gift for accurate analysis, together with an unusual power of concise and direct statement, may be mentioned as the salient features of his mind; and these powers were under a thorough discipline and guided by a love for the truth which knew no compromise. Dr. Gorton was a refined gentleman, with a most attractive personality. He had a deep insight into human nature and a rich fund of humor. He may be said to have been a brilliant conversationalist. These qualities, together with a ready responsiveness, made him a most agreeable companion." Mr. William Goddard, president of the Board of Trustees, in a beautiful tribute to Dr. Gorton, has written: "Few appointments to office or trust in the State of Rhode Island are so important as that of the Superintendent of this hospital. Dr. Gorton was thoroughly equipped for his profession by many years of conscientious study and active practice. He set up for himself the highest standard of professional attainment and conduct, and from that standard he never departed. An able administrator, a learned and scientific physician, a gentleman in heart and manner, full of kindness and human sympathy, he seemed an ideal man for the delicate and difficult tasks to which he was summoned. Dr. Gorton met the inevitable hour with an unfaltering courage and faith. The strong tides of affection flowed around those he loved, but his steadfast heart was not dismayed by the prospect of the great change which he felt was soon to come to him. Writing to the president of the hospital an hour before he left his home for an operation at a Boston hospital, he said: 'It is hard in this glorious sunshine to write these lines, while within hearing of the voices

of my little ones, happy in their play, and ignorant of the loss and change that is before them; but it is what active men have suffered, and what others will pass through.' These pathetic words faithfully disclose the tender heart and the dauntless courage of him whom today we mourn and for whose noble life we give thanks as for those 'who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors.'"

This paper will be concluded next year with sketches of later Danvers physicians, the present resident physicians, and natives of the town who have practiced in other places.

(To be continued.)

DANVERS AID FOR FIRE SUFFERERS

"Portsmouth, N. H., January 31, 1803.

"Sir:

"Your favor of ye 28 inst. enclosing One hundred & three dollars came safely to hand. Permit me to thank you for your kind care of this business in the town of Danvers and for your benevolent exertions in behalf of the unhappy sufferers of this place. The committee appointed to receive donations will duly acknowledge the contribution of the town of Danvers & faithfully appropriate the same.

"I am, Sir, Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
Edmund H. Quincy.

"Samuel Page, Esq., Danvers."

SOME WISE WORDS OF OLD PEOPLE WHOM WE REMEMBER AS CHILDREN.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. CORNELIA E. WHIPPLE.

Some sayings of old-time people have been like little classics to those who heard them. Whenever these men and women have come to mind, certain of their sayings have become a part of their memories and they are known by their words as well as by their works. It seems that men of former generations spoke fewer words than those of a later day, but their words were weightier and meant more. They became a part of a big influence and were not easily forgotten. As we recall many of them do we not feel that life has been enriched as by so many jewels of thought? Their few words meant more to us than simply so many sounds.

DR. GEORGE OSGOOD. He was the botanist of Danvers in his day, and could often be seen trudging along the roads, his hands full of plants and flowers that he had gathered in his rambles in the woods and fields. When not thus burdened he carried a heavy cane which he seemed never to need in walking for it was carried in a horizontal position while his hand kept time with his short, quick steps. Usually a long cigar was in his mouth. Some girls met him one day when he had been gathering plants. He asked if they didn't like flowers and why they didn't go hunting for them, remarking shyly, "You needn't mind the wet fields. You can hold up your petticoats where the ground is damp." That advice has been well remembered and quite likely lived up to very often.

MISS SARAH ANN OSGOOD, daughter of Dr. George Osgood, had the rare privilege of teaching so long in the primary school in Danversport, that she is said to have taught the grandchildren of some of her first pupils. She lived with her father in the house corner of Elm and Park streets. Her pupils were unusually proficient and her "Examination Days" were a delight to visitors. Seldom did a scholar (as pupils were called in those days) fail to answer a question put to the classes. But it was said that she answered her own questions by motions of her lips on which the eyes of the children seemed to be fixed. She was a clear type of the faithful old school mistresses.

MR. NATHANIEL HILLS, for some years the principal of the Holten High school, was noted for using words that, when the fewer, were the stronger. Once when he called one of the "crooked row of girls" to his desk for some correction he simply asked, "As we grow older shouldn't we grow better?" What could the girl say? Mr. Hills had said it all.

MR. LEVI MERRILL, for many years the principle druggist in Danvers, in our early days kept a small variety store in a little building where now is located the building owned by C. N. Perley until recently occupied by the Post Office. The children who attended the school in the "Belvidere" on Willow Street (now Conant), were accustomed to trade with Mr. Merrill in the matter of articles for use or for play. Once when we asked to be shown thimbles he shocked us by seriously asking us if we could sew (pronouncing it *sue*). The idea! Just how to take his words we didn't know, whether to be ashamed of ourselves if he thought we didn't know how, or to feel proud if he thought we did.

JOHN DUMMER was the best clerk that A. P. Perley & Co. ever employed. Why? Because he gave us the most peppermints for a cent,—a big handful. Talk about the high cost of living! We traded at Perley's just as long as John Dummer worked for him.

CAPT. STEPHEN WILKINS. Capt. Wilkins is remembered as a gentleman who liked property. He was repeatedly heard to remark as to a piece of tenement property he was interested in "_____ owns one sixth, _____ owns two sixths, and *I* own three sixths." The Captain's wife we remember as one of the true aristocrats, a sweet, kindly old lady.

DR. EBENEZER HUNT. Who of us older folks do not remember this grand old doctor as he rode about town and out into the suburbs in his two-wheeled chaise, attending to the physical needs of his patients? We like to think of all the good he accomplished for us and ours. We liked that deepest of deep voices of his, "so near and yet so far," for we heard every word though they seemed to come from the depths of the earth. And yet that voice was musical, it was so pleasant. His customary greeting to a patient was, "Well, well, how are you feeling this morning? Yes, yes, does your head ache? Well, well, we'll see about it, Yes, Yes. Take this in a little water, ma'am, I hope you'll feel better soon, ma'am." As he went out he would say, "I won't come again unless you need me," an uncommon speech for a physician.

MR. ALONZO GRAY remains in our memory as one of the politest of young men. Not much older than ourselves yet we looked up to him as a marvel. On one occasion we had been to an "examination" in the East Danvers school house, and on leaving the building we fell from the high stone step. In a moment Mr. Gray was by our side with, "Allow me to pick you up." I hope he was duly thanked, but girls in those days were rather shy in the presence of young men.

MISS HANNAH POPE taught a drawing class in her home, then with her sister, Mrs. Calvin Putnam. She used to call on various heads of families to get their children for pupils. Her winning ways got them every time though drawing in those days was considered one of the frills in education. On calling upon my father for his consent to my becoming one of the class, she obtained his willingness if I would promise to learn to "draw the needle" as well. Of course I promised, and I rather think I kept my word for I can think of no vacation when sewing was not one of the duties for a part of every day. What would Mr. Merrill say to that?

MR. ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, more familiarly known as "The Judge," has many strong words to his credit, some of kindness, others of sharp rebuke, but all of wisdom. He was always the school committee in his district, No. 6. On one occasion while making the customary remarks to the children, and incidentally to the teacher, he glanced at the blackboard on which some one of the naughty children had drawn a caricature which evidently set his emotions a-whirring. Can't you see his angry face as he abruptly turned his subject of praising the children to, "Who did that work? I would like to see the father of the one who did it. I'd tell him what I thought of such actions. The rising generation is going to destruction!" That boy was said to be his own son.

MR. A. P. SHATTUCK was a teacher of penmanship, coming to Danvers for his classes from his home in Lynn. He had his classes in the old brick school house on School street. Was there ever a man who showed his nice work by his looks more than he, always immaculately dressed and so precise? One of his famous copies which he always set himself was "Questions of moment require due consideration." It happened that one of his girls thought she could correct that copy and she filled half a page with it this way, "Questions of a moment," etc. What must he have thought of her when he came by to see the work to find she thought she knew more than he

did. But he very kindly and considerately told her what the copy meant, and she went home a sadder but a wiser girl than when she entered the room.

MR. JAMES GOODALE, one of the good, sturdy men of earlier years, was once heard to remark, as he took a ladies' boot in his hand, "Here's a shoe that is two sizes too small for the foot that goes into it." He probably wished to be heard by the wearer of the shoe, though he seemed to be talking to himself. What a lesson in his few words!

DR. P. M. CHASE was a physician truly beloved by his patients. He went a little beyond the etiquette of the general doctor who isn't expected to give pedestrians a lift now and then, for often when passing a girl going to or from her work he would slow up and call, "Come, girl, get in." Verily, he ministered to tired feet as well as to weary heads and sick hearts.

REV. A. W. CHAFFIN, of sainted memory, was the last man to be thought proud of his apparel, but once we thought he must be. On the occasion of the East Danvers school examination mentioned above, he came into the room late, and in taking off his overcoat we noticed it was lined with silk. Amazing to our mind that a Baptist minister could dress so nicely! Mr. Chaffin could never be accused of saying the wrong thing. While my father was very ill our pastor called to comfort him and us all. I know he sang for father the old familiar hymn, "Thus far the Lord has led us on," &c. When he began the verse, "Much of my time has run to waste," my spirit must have rebelled, for my father never could be thought to have wasted his time. Of course I saw later the intent of the hymn, to show that "He forgives our follies past," etc.

MR. JOSHUA SILVESTER. Certain of this good man's words come back to me whenever his name is mentioned. He had a son in the school taught by Mr. E. F. Webster, whom I may speak of later. This son had mislaid the master's ruler (as it is remembered) and he was to be punished for his doings, but his father came to the school to help fix things up. I recall his stern face as he seemed to speak to master and pupils alike and what he said has come to me many times, so many times, especially in later years. "Who of us could lay down anything and always remember where it was put?" The question ought to have kept the boy from punishment. The father's presence did, any way.

MR. E. F. WEBSTER, the master spoken of above, had his favorites, and what teacher can help it? Not to show it, however, he used to tell such to "stay after school." But after the truly bad ones were gone, the favorites were treated with oranges and candy. Mr. Webster got splendid results in the work of his pupils. It goes without saying that his favorites loved him well. On one occasion a girl was called to his desk and asked to tell something that her brother in the back seat thought she shouldn't tell. Just before she made up her mind to tell it a shrill voice came from that back seat, "*Don't you do it!*" We don't remember how it ended, but we wonder at this time whether it is better to stick the motto up over your desk, "Do it now," or "Don't do it."

CAPT. THOMAS JOHNSON. Very little is recalled of this good man. We were more intimately associated with the sweet and loving women of his family. But one thing he said in a meeting of the church called to act on the resignation of a beloved pastor, has a lesson in it for church people of today. Some of the audience—women presumably—were "taking on" because they were to lose their pastor. "Capt. Tom," while not taking sides very strongly, said in his wise way, "You mustn't make a little god of your pastor."

These memories could be multiplied over and over again, but we refrain, while wondering if the words we say today will be remembered by those who will come after us, as we like to think of what *our* old friends said.

A TRADITION IN THE WATERS FAMILY

COMMUNICATED BY MRS. ELIZABETH (PROCTOR) SAWYER.

It may be of interest to note an incident in the Waters family, the first owners of what is now the Hussey place on Water street. When Indian wigwams were scattered among the trees and on the banks of Waters river, the Indians were often very friendly, tradition tells us, and made neighborly calls at the houses of the white people, but they were sometimes otherwise than friendly. One day an Indian squaw called at

the Waters' home asking for some cider and soap. Mrs. Waters was very busy with household duties and did not respond with her accustomed alacrity and generosity to the request or demand of her caller, but flatly refused to go down cellar for the desired articles. The squaw was angry and disappointed and went away muttering sullenly, "I'll be up with you." The day sped quietly on, and the call was forgotten. Twilight was the usual milking hour, and in those days this task often fell to the women of the household; on an island in the river the cows were patiently waiting. The women went over in boats and returned with the milking accomplished.

The baby girl, Lydia, was left in the cradle sound asleep. When the mother, upon her return, looked for her baby, to her horror and surprise the cradle was empty. Where was the baby? The mother went quickly to the wigwam of the squaw who had called in the morning saying, "I want my baby! Give me my baby!" The mother insisted and pleaded, and after denying, contending and hesitating, even the Indian heart was touched and baby Lydia was restored unharmed to the grateful and happy mother, unconscious of the strange and weird experience that had befallen her. Lydia had a happy childhood and married Johnson Proctor of South Danvers, now Peabody. Their children were among the most worthy and prominent citizens of their town. Another daughter in the Waters family, Sally, married Capt. Thomas Whittredge of Salem, and their daughter Sally married Dr. Osborne of South Danvers, a man of fine character and one of the foremost in the profession. Another, Abigail Waters, married Daniel Proctor of Danvers, now Peabody. They removed to North Beverly, now East Danvers. Their oldest son Daniel married Harriet Herrick of Beverly. Their daughter Abigail married Rufus Putnam of Beverly, now East Danvers, and their youngest son Edward Trask Proctor married Mary Ann Woodberry of Beverly and lived in Beverly, now East Danvers, where the homestead is still occupied by their remaining children. Betsey Waters, another daughter, married Capt. Nathaniel Putnam of Danversport and removed to New York city. The youngest daughter Hannah married Seth Richardson, the Revolutionary soldier and father of Capt. Edward Richardson. (See *ante*, vol. 3, p. 91.)

FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE HOLTON HIGH SCHOOL.

John S. Learoyd has carefully preserved a programme of the first exhibition of our High school. We give its exact words below. It cannot fail to be interesting reading, at least to the survivors of those whose names are contained therein, as well as to their children some of whom are either present members or recent graduates of the school. The first page is: "Exhibition of North Danvers High School. M——, You are respectfully invited to be present at Granite hall, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. (signed) Harriet N. Silvester, Martha P. Putnam, Ellen Putnam, George H. Bowers, John S. Learoyd, Otis F. Putnam; *In behalf of the School.* (dated) North Danvers, March 11, 1851."

The inside pages contain the order of exercises which is as follows:

PART I. LORD'S PRAYER.

1. Latin Salutatory, original, W. F. Endicott.
2. Reading of the "School Girl's Offering."
3. Lafayette, original, L. P. H. Turner.
4. The Four Wishes, selected, E. M. Harriman.
5. Song.
6. Wrongs of the Red Man, original, S. F. Eveleth.
7. Colloquy, "It never rains, but it pours," selected, *Mrs. Jones*, M. A. Hunt, *Phebe*, M. C. Woodward.
8. Gratitude due to our Ancestors, original, L. C. Legro.
9. Colloquy, selected.

BEAUTY OF PIETY.

- Priestess, M. C. Woodward;
- Flora, E. M. Putnam;
- Terrestria, M. W. Porter;
- Oceana, C. P. Fowler;
- Chrysoline, H. A. Elliott;
- Aeria, S. S. Dodge;
- Meteoris, S. A. Felton;
- Celestia, E. E. Henderson;
- Psyche, E. O. Putnam;
- Christina, H. M. Putnam.
10. Song.
11. The Old Bay State, original, B. F. Porter.
12. Colloquy, selected.

THE TATTLEVILLE SEWING CIRCLE.

Ned Madcap, B. F. Porter; *Amanda Madcap*, S. E. Perley; *Arominta Flambeau*, H. E. Putnam; *Lucy Devere*, C. P. Fowler; *Aunt Mary*, M. A. Hunt; *Mrs. Trimmings*, L. Silvester; *Miss Snivel*, L. A. Felton; *Mrs. Rackett*, A. R. Wilkins; *Mrs. Arrack*, E. M. Bates; *Mrs. Bonion*, H. P. Black; *Betty*,

S. A. Legro. 13. The California Bubble, original, O. F. Putnam. 14. Song.

PART II.

15. The Safeguard of a Republic, original, C. H. Learoyd. 16. Colloquy. Extract from the
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Shylock, J. W. Sawyer; *Bassanio*, L. C. Legroo; *Antonio*, O. F. Putnam; *Salanio*, G. P. Perley; *Salarino*, G. H. Bowers; *Tubal*, J. S. Learoyd; *Duke of Venice*, L. P. H. Turner; *Nerissa*, W. F. Endicott; *Clerk*, S. F. Eveleth; *Gratiano*, B. F. Porter; *Portia*, C. H. Learoyd. 17. Virtue, its own Reward, original, G. P. Perley. 18. Song. 19. Charles the First, original, G H. Bowers. 20. Colloquy, selected.

BARON VON KLINGENBERG.

Miss M. Cheston, E. L. Putnam; *Capt. Cheston*, J. S. Learoyd; *Mrs. A. Cheston*, H. N. Sylvester; *Aunt Quimby*, H. W. Preston; *Mr. Smith*, W. F. Endicott; *Mr. Symmington*, L. C. Legroo; *Miss Turrettville*, M. E. Putnam; *Miss Lybrand*, J. P. Preston; *The Baron*, G. H. Bowers; *Mrs. B. Bently*, E. M. Perry; *M. Bently*, M. P. Putnam; *Mr. Beverly*, L. P. H. Turner. 21. Decision of Character, original, J. W. Sawyer. 22. Colloquy, selected.

THE HATTER AND THE PRINTER.

Mr. Bouncer, S. F. Eveleth; *Mr. Felter*, O. F. Putnam; *Mr. Boxer*, G. P. Perley. 23. Song. 24. Valedictory Address, J. S. Learoyd. 25. Song.

The fourth page contains the list of "Pupils of the High School:" Ladies—Ellen Maria Bates, Harriett Page Black, Sarah Shedd Dodge, Harriett Augusta Elliott, Lydia Anne Felton, Sarah Ann Felton, Mehitable Berry Felton, Clara Putnam Fowler, Ellen Maria Harriman, Emily Ellen Henderson, Mary Adaline Hunt, Susan Ann Legroo, Maria Francis Ober, Susan Ellen Perley, Ellen Maria Perry, Matilda Welch Porter, Almira Preston, Harriett Waters Preston, Julia Putnam Preston, Ellen Louisa Putnam, Ellen Marrion Putnam, Ellen Olivia Putnam, Harriett Maria Putnam, Martha Ellen Putnam, Martha Page Putnam, Harriet Noyes Sylvester, Louisa Sylvester, Anna Robbins Wilkins, Mary Elizabeth Woodward. Gentlemen—George Henshaw Bowers, William Franklin Endicott, Samuel Fowler Eveleth, Charles Henry Learoyd, John Silvester Learoyd, Leonard Cross Legroo, Greenleaf Proctor Perley, Benjamin Franklin Porter, Otis Flint Putnam, John Woodbury Sawyer, La Prelate Hamilton Turner.—*Danvers Mirror*, May 1, 1886.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO DANVERS.

Verdict on the trial of John Webb, late of Salem, now of Danvers, and one of his cronies, Joseph Verry of Danvers, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c.

Boston Evening Post, Sept. 9, 1754.

Stolen from Nathan Proctor of Danvers, out of a pasture, on the 12th of July instant, a large white Horse, with some gray Hairs, in his Main and Tail, paces well, about 15 Hands high, his right hind Hoof white behind, with a Seam in it, which was croch'd when a Colt, a Gelden. Whoever will take up said Horse, and bring him to said Proctor, shall be well rewarded for their Pains by NATHAN PROCTOR.

Boston Gazette, July 18, 1757.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A Reply to a late anonymous Pamphlet Intitled, *A Winter Evening's Conversation upon the Doctrine of Original Sin.* By the Rev. Mr. Peter Clark of Danvers. The REPLY, as well as said PAMPHLET is done by way of DIALOGUE. The Book will make (as near as can at present be computed) One Hundred Pages, in a Handsome Octavo, and shall be printed on good Paper, and with a fair Character. The price to Subscribers will be about *One Shilling and Four Pence* Lawful Money, per Book, cover'd in blue Paper; with a seventh *gratis* to those who subscribe for six. Subscriptions are taken in by S. KNEELAND in Queen-Street; and where Subscription Papers may be had. Upon the Appearance of a sufficient Subscription, it will speedily be published.

Boston Gazette, Oct. 10, 1757.

In a few Days will be Published,
A Summer-Morning's Conversation on the Doctrine of Original Sin, between a Minister, and a Neighbour. Being a REPLY to a late Anonymous Pamphlet Intitled *A Winter Evening's Conversation* on the same Subject, between a Minister and three Neighbours. By the Rev. PETER CLARKE of Danvers. Together with an APPENDIX, in Answer to

a Piece lately published in *Connecticut* relating also to said Subject—Those who have Subscription Papers in their Hands are desired to send them to S. KNEELAND in Queen-Street.

Boston Gazette, Mar. 6, 1758.

THIS DAY PUBLISH'D

(And Sold by the Printers hereof;)

Spiritual Fortitude recommended to young Men, in resisting and overcoming the wicked one, by the Word of God abiding in them. A SERMON Preach'd at a Lecture to a Society of young Men, in the North-Parish of Danvers, December 15th, 1757. By PETER CLARK, M. A., Pastor of the first Church in *Danvers*.

Boston Gazette, Mar. 20, 1758.

ALL Licensed and permitted Persons in the County of *Essex*, are hereby notified to pay the Duties of Excise, which by Law will be due to the Subscriber (in manner following), namely. Those of *Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Boxford, Topsfield, and Danvers*, at the House of Mrs. Margaret Pratt, Innholder in *Salem*, on the 5th Day of *April* next.

JACOB ASHTON, *Farmer.*
Boston Gazette, Mar. 27, 1758.

Lost on the 3d Instant, between *Charlestown* Ferry and Mr. Porter's, Innholder in *Danvers*, a Bundle of whalebone containing 6 wt. Whoever has taken it up, and will convey it to *James Foster of Ipswich, or Mr. William Whitwell of Boston*, shall be handsomely rewarded for taking of it up.

Boston Gazette, June 26, 1758.

Tuesday the 11th ultimo, departed this life, DR. JONATHAN PRINCE of *Salem*, in the 26th year of his Age; His Death is greatly lamented.

Boston Evening Gazette, Dec. 24, 1759.

We hear from *Wenham*, That about the 15th of December ult. Ruth Porter a Girl about 13 years of Age, Daughter of Mr. Daniel Porter of that Town, was taken ill with the Small Pox, her parents (not in the least suspecting her Illness to be the Small Pox) sent for Dr. Caleb Ray of *Danvers*, who concluded she had a Fever, but in 4 or 5 Days Time, an Erup-

tion of Pussules, breaking out in the face, Breast, arms, &c. convinced the Doctor of his Mistake; but too late for him or the Family to escape the Inflection, of which they were all Partakers, and of which the abovesaid Mr. Porter died the 5th Instant much lamented; He has left a sorrowful widow and five small Children, who have all had the Distemper, and are getting up again. The said Dr. Ray died the 10th Inst. in the 33d year of his Age, much lamented; as a kind Husband, a tender Father, a good Friend and skilful Physician—'Tis remarkable the said Porter lived in a remote part of that Town, where there had been no Traveller, nor had they brought any Thing into the House which could communicate the abovesaid Distemper; neither had his daughter been out of Town, or scarcely from Home for four Months past.

Boston Evening Gazette, Jan. 28, 1760.

Ran-away at Salem-Village on the first Instant, from William Boynton, A Negro Man belonging to Joseph Cottle of Newbury, named Daniel

WILLIAM BOYNTON.

Salem-Village, Jan. 7, 1762.

N. B. Said Boynton took him out of Charlestown Goal, and was carrying him Home to his Master, when he run away from him at Salem Village as above.

Boston Gazette, Jan. 24, 1762.

Strayed or Stolen from the Subsriber in Danvers the first instant, a light Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, no Artificial Mark, she both Paces and Trots but chuses the former. Whoever will return, or give Information of the said Mare, so that she may be again obtained shall be well rewarded, and have all necessary charges paid by

Ebenezer Jacob.

Danvers, Jan. 2, 1763.

Boston Gazette, Jan. 24, 1763.

On Thursday the 19th ultimo, the following awful Accident happened in the North Parish of Danvers, viz. One Mrs. Hannah Hutchinson, a Widow Woman, having Occasion to go to a Neighbour's House in the Beginning of the Evening, left at home only two Children, a young Woman of about 23 years of Age and a Lad of 17 (own Sister and Brother) . . .

He is supposed to have murdered his Sister in a barbarous Manner. . . . He threw himself into the Well and so put an End to his own Life. . . . The Jury brought him in *Non Compos Mentis*.

Boston Gazette, Feb. 6, 1764.

We hear that on the 19th of last Month, as Mr. Silsby Dymond was travelling in a Chais, between Danvers and Wenham, just at the beginning of the Evening, he was assaulted by two Ruffians who stopped his Horse, and told him he must deliver all he had; by Dymond resolutely resisting them, and knocked both the Fellows down by the Butt-End of his Whip, and left them bleeding on the Ground.

Boston Evening Post, Jan. 7, 1765.

On Thursday the 28th ult. departed this Life after a long, languishing Illness, Mrs. DEBORAH CLARKE, the virtuous and amiable Consort of the Rev. Mr. PETER CLARKE of Danvers, in the 63d Year of her Age. She was a Gentlewoman possessed of many excellent Qualities, with regard to which she was very much esteemed.

Boston Evening Post, Mar. 11, 1765.

TO BE SOLD *by the Subscriber.* A Fine Farm about twenty Miles from *Boston*, and within an Hour's Ride of three Sea-port Towns, (viz) *Salem, Marblehead and Beverly*, containing about Four hundred Acres of choice Land, with three Dwelling-Houses situated for the Reception of three Families, two of them being at each End of the Farm, and the other about the Middle; one of them a genteel House, with a Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. calculated for a Gentleman of Fortune.—The Farm is divided into seventeen Partitions, each Partition, except two small ones of about two Acres, having a Stream of Water running through them which has not been known to dry up in the driest season. The whole Farm is inclosed with a Stone wall between six and seven feet high, well built.

WILLIAM BURNETT BROWNE.

Boston Evening Post, Mar. 10, 1766.

BUILDINGS ERECTED IN DANVERS IN 1917.

Wilhelmina A. Porter, Appleton street; J. W. Phillips, Centre street; Edna R. Bedell, two, Chase street; Herbert G. Wright, Conant and Elliott street; J. W. Grant, Crane street; Ralph Higgins, Damon street; Arthur Cameron, Dayton street; John E. Willey, Dodge's court; Everett H. Neagle, Doty avenue; Dexter E. Coggeshall, Fellows street; Misses Pepper, Gould street; Berlin Knitting Co., factory, High street; Danvers Water Board Office, Hobart street; J. W. Grant, Lawrence street; Cyrus Newbegin, Locust street; Martha Tyler, F. Kenneth Learoyd, Henry E. Benson, Maple street; M. Guiddrey, Pickering street; Joseph E. Huntley, two, Poplar street; Joseph Dailey rear 23 Water street; George H. Fanning, Weston street.

Omitted from 1916 list: Seth F. Low and Thomas Perkins, North street.

THE SALEM IRON FACTORY.

BY FRANCIS B. C. BRADLEE.

THE first iron works in the United States that existed long enough to take a permanent place in the history of industry were established at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1643, and the first iron pot made in New England was cast in that foundry in the same year. A forge shop equipped with a trip hammer was established in 1652 at Raynham, Mass., by James and Henry Leonard, who afterwards managed the iron works at Rowley Village (Boxford) near Topsfield.

Except for nail making, the manufactures of iron in colonial times were entirely a workshop craft. Almost any of the early iron works could have been run by a country blacksmith. The iron used was smelted from the bog ore found in the meadows of eastern Massachusetts. About 1720 a trip hammer was used in the manufacture of scythes and other edged tools, and in 1750 the first regular iron rolling mill in America was built at Middleboro, Mass. At the outbreak of the Revolution over 500 muskets for the Continental Army were made there. At Bridgewater cannon were cast solid and the caliber bored by Hugh Orr, a Scotchman. Copper bolts and nail rods were made at Two Mile River, Taunton, in 1777, and in 1825 the plant was altered to an anchor forge.

In the early days wrought nails were made in Massachusetts by hand forging, as it is believed they still are

so made today in England. Nails were exported until Alexander Hamilton's tariff bill was adopted. Tacks also were made at a very early time from strips of sheet iron.

The Danvers iron works and rolling mill were founded by Nathan Read of Salem, who was the inventor of one of the first machines, and perhaps the earliest, for cutting and heading nails at one operation. He was born July 2, 1759, at Warren, Worcester County, Mass. The following short account of his life, condensed from "The life of Nathan Read by his nephew, David Read", New York, 1870, will be found of interest.

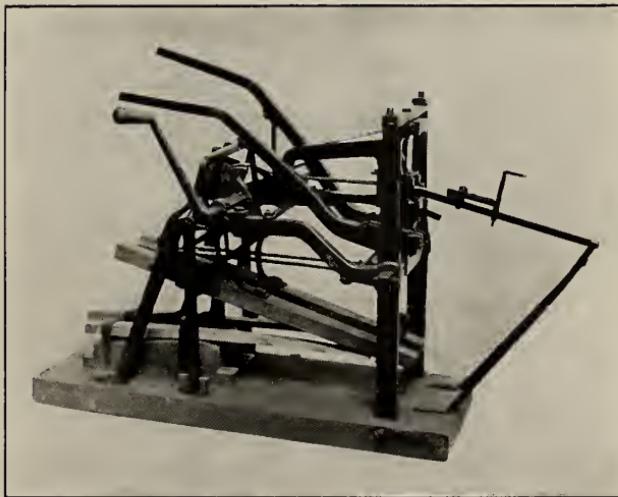
Read's ancestors originally came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, and about 1632 emigrated to America and settled near Boston. His father, Major Reuben Read, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and his mother, Tami-son Eastman, was a first cousin of Major General Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island. Nathan Reed graduated from Harvard College in 1781 and was early distin-guished as a scholar. Soon after his graduation he was elected a tutor at Harvard, which position he filled for several years. He afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke of Salem, but gave that up and opened an apothecary store in the same place.

In April, 1795, Read removed to his farm in Danvers and built a permanent structure across Waters river, which served the double purpose of a dam and bridge. The next year he and his associates erected and put into operation what was known as the "Salem Iron Factory", for the manufacture of chain cables, anchors, and other materials of iron for ship building, he having the chief superintendence of the work. While thus engaged, he invented and put into operation in the factory a nail ma-chine, which was extensively used for cutting and heading nails at one operation. A patent, dated Jan. 8, 1798, signed by President John Adams and now in the pos-session of the Essex Institute, was issued to him by the United States Government as the original inventor.

In October, 1800, Read was appointed a member of Congress for the Essex South District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sewall. He was subse-
quently elected to that office. In 1802 he was appointed



NATHAN READ



MODEL OF NAIL CUTTING MACHINE
Invented in 1798

BY FRANCIS B. C. BRADLEE.

by Governor Strong a special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex; and after his removal from Danvers to Belfast, Maine, in 1807, he was made Chief Justice of Hancock County, a position he filled for many years. Judge Read died at his residence at Belfast, Jan. 20, 1849, in the ninetieth year of his age, in the full possession of his intellectual powers and universally respected by everyone.

Besides his nail machine, Judge Read is to be credited with several other new inventions in the mechanic arts, and some of these were patented. Among them may be mentioned his Multi-tubular Boiler and his Improved Steam Cylinder for use in either steamboats or land carriages. He also is generally credited with inventing an experimental steamboat which was demonstrated on the Danvers river in 1789. The experiment was made as claimed, but a close examination of Judge Read's papers reveals the fact that the paddle wheel shafts of the small boat were turned by Read himself, and that no steam engine was used in connection therewith.

On March 30, 1792, Nathan Read bought for £370, from Joseph Endicott of Danvers, a house, barn, etc., and 34 acres of land bordering on Waters river and in that part of the town of Danvers called "the Neck of Land." When he erected the large house this older house was moved by Read to the street where it now stands. Originally this estate had formed part of a large tract of land deeded to Governor Endecott in 1632 by the General Court. (See the article by Sidney Perley on the Endecott Lands: *Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. LI, page 361.*) Undoubtedly Read already had in mind the building of the bridge across Waters river, the erection of an iron factory, and in connection with it a wharf, mill dam, etc., for in December, 1794, he bought for £1. 4s., of Ruth Dole (the daughter of Samuel Endicott), 1/2 acre of flats on the road north from Waters river. This is where the rolling mill now stands. In February, 1795, Read acquired from Lydia Waters of Danvers, for £37. 13s., the flats and uplands on the south side of the channel of Waters river, the present site of the wharf on the Hussey side of the river.

Waters river bridge itself was built during the early part of 1795. In the original specification it is stated:—

“That the top of the said Bridge shall be thirty feet wide at the least. . . . That the highth of the bridge be at least one foot higher than the cap piece. . . . That there be three water courses through said Bridge, that the center one be thirty feet wide at the least at the Top. . . . That the other two water courses shall be at least twenty feet wide at the Top and distant from each other not less than 180 feet.

. . . That the two piers between said water courses shall be cased with large and other suitable rocks. . . . That the said rock work shall be made so high as that three pieces of Timber on top thereof shall be the highth of said bridge. . . . That the sides of that part of said Bridge lying between either shore and the next arch or water course shall be of rock work. . . . That the Bridge be railed on each side with good substantial railing . . . equal to that on the North Bridge in Salem . . . and that the whole of said Bridge be finished . . . on or before the first day of december next. March 12, 1795.”

The whole cost of construction came to £1,110. 9s., of which Mr. Read received £120. for “personal services”.

In February, 1795, Read had petitioned the assessors “of that part of the town of Danvers called the Neck . . . to call a legal meeting of the inhabitants . . . To know if they will grant me . . . the privilege of making use of Waters Bridge or a mill dam, and of constructing a lock and flood gates . . . and of building mills, and of erecting piers and wharves anywhere adjoining the bridge, in consideration of my paying them a reasonable sum of money towards repairing the bridge.”

As a result of this meeting an agreement was made April 4, 1795, between the town of Danvers and Nathan Read, concerning the repair of the bridge over Waters river. In return for the privilege of erecting mills, building dams, wharves, etc., Read agreed to accept the report of the town committee dated March 12, 1795, and to furnish all materials except rocks, and to have the work completed by Dec. 1, 1795, next, at his own expense, the town paying £210 and allowing him the rocks and other material in the old bridge. The middle arch was not to

exceed 45 feet in width. At the expiration of five years the bridge was to be maintained by the town.

Among the Read papers is a long memorandum in his own handwriting describing the advantages and profits to be expected from an iron mill situated on Waters river. In modern parlance this might be described as a circular designed to "float a stock company." The memorandum bears no date, but it is safe to assume it was written in the early part of 1795. It throws so much light on the early methods of manufacturing iron that it will be not uninteresting to quote liberally from it.

"An Estimate of the Profits that might reasonably be expected to arise from a capital of fifteen thousand dollars employed in establishing & carrying on the Manufacture of Anchors at Waters' Bridge.

"From the best information I can collect it is generally agreed by the Anchor smiths that from three-quarters to a Chaldron of Coal & a Ton of Spanish iron, or twenty one hundred of Russia iron, & twenty days labour, will be amply sufficient to make a Ton of Anchors. And as the greater part of the labourers employed are apprentices & common hands, a dollar a day upon an average to each workman, or Twenty dollars a Ton, will probably be sufficient to allow for this part of the expence.

"But to compensate for any supposed inconveniences that may attend a tide stream, I shall estimate labour at thirty dollars a Ton, or at thirty days work, which is fifty per cent more than is allowed at Petuxet [Pawtucket] & three times as much as it actually requires at the Anchor works at Canaan in Connecticut, where I am informed that Twelve Tons of Anchors were made with less than one hundred & twenty days labour.

"But it ought to be observed that from the excellent construction of these works they are said to require far less manual labour than any others of the kind in New-england.

"In my estimate of the expence of establishing Anchor works on Waters' River, I have included two hammers, a large one for heavy Anchors & a smaller one for lighter work, & four forges, with bellowes fixed to be worked by hand or water, as occasion requires.

"And as there is so great a profusion of water in the Pond that ten large water wheels would not probably lower it two feet in six hours, the hammer wheel without any inconven-

ience may be set so high as to work at least seven hours in a tide, and the bellows wheels which require very little power to move them, may be so fixed as to go the greater part of the time; and with proper management very little time, if any, need be lost; for it will require about an hour to take a heat upon a large Anchor before the hammer can be used.

“ And if the forge be set to work in season, as it always might be with a little attention, there would be eight hours out of twelve in which the business might go on without interruption: and the remainder of the time may be advantageously employed in shutting up Anchors, fixing the palms, making the rings, preparing and bundling up iron for the shafts & arms, & in such operations as are usually performed by hand.

“ Proceeding in this way I have the fullest confidence that eight hands, with two trip hammers & four forges, constructed in the most approved manner, can easily make one hundred Ton of Anchors in a year.

“ And for this purpose a capital of fifteen thousand dollars is sufficient, provided the stock be turned once in nine months, as there is good reason to expect it might be, from the increasing demand for Anchors to ship to India.

“ But to remove as far as possible every degree of uncertainty with respect to the profits of the business, I will suppose the stock to be turned but once a year, & therefore shall restrict my calculation to eighty tons per annum. And as Russia iron is most commonly used for large anchors, I have formed my estimate upon that kind in preference to any other.

“ It is also proper to observe that in fixing upon the capital which I supposed might be profitably employed in this business, I have estimated the cost of the dam, stream, etc., and anchor works complete, at five thousand dollars. I have also calculated to advance the labourers one half their wages at the beginning of the year, which is nearly the same thing as to pay them monthly as their wages become due.

“ The following estimate of the cost of the materials & labour necessary to make eighty tons of anchors, deducted from the value of the anchors when finished, will shew the neat profits arising from the whole capital employed.

“ To 84 tons of Russia iron at 93 dollars per ton,	\$7,812
“ To 80 chaldrons of coal at 12 dollars per chaldron,	960
“ To labour for 80 tons of Anchors at 30 days or 30 dollars per ton,	2,400

“ To incidental expenses & repairs, estimated at	328
“ Whole cost of the material & labour for 80 tons	
of Anchors,	\$11,500
“ Value of 80 tons of Anchors at 10 cents per pound,	16,000
Neat profit,	\$4,500

which is 30 per cent upon the whole capital.

“ If labour be estimated at 20 dollars per month & Russia iron at 75 dollars per ton. & coal at 9 dollars a chaldron, which I am informed is a high estimate for time of peace, the first cost of a ton of anchors, allowing one month's labour to a ton, will be 104 dollars: & a capital of 15,000 dollars will be sufficient to make 102 tons of anchors annually.

“ The actual cost of 102 tons of anchors at \$104	
per ton is	£3182—8s
“ Value of 102 tons of anchors at 5d per pound,	4250—0s

“ Neat profit in time of peace, £1067—12s
which is upward of 30 per cent turning the stock once a year.

“ On the whole, this branch of business which is plain & simple in its nature, & which can be carried on with, perhaps, equal advantage in peace or war, appears to be a very safe & eligible one.

“ To the anchor works may be annexed with very little expence, a suitable apparatus for making shovels, scythes, hoes, axes, etc., which is a less extensive, but not less profitable kind of business than the former in proportion to the capital employed.

“ These articles may be as easily wrought with a tide mill as with any other; for about half the work is done by hand.

“ From a particular inquiry into the business it appears also that a mill to roll & slit iron into sheets, hoops, saw plates, nail rods, etc., is very productive, & can be erected upon a tide stream where there is a sufficiency of water without any real inconveniencie, for the mill goes but about six hours in a day; & there is no difficulty in adjusting the diameter of the water wheel & the length of the floats in such a manner as to produce the power required.

“ The cost of a good rolling and slitting mill two years ago was about twenty-five hundred dollars. Five men can easily slit three Ton of nail rods in a day & bundle them up.

"The quantity of fuel consumed in slitting a Ton of iron is about half a cord of pine wood & a bushel of sea coal.

"The customary price for slitting is a dollar a hundred. The loss upon a quantity of iron slit into nail rods is eight per cent.

"From these data the profits of the business may be easily calculated. A bark mill, a corn mill, & several others that require water carriage, may also be erected to advantage on this stream, which, from its magnitude & local situation, opens a fine field for the improvement of some part of that surplus capital which the merchant at the close of the present European war will find for his interest to withdraw from commerce & employ in such manufactures as are principally carried on by machinery.

"From this consideration, as well as from the natural growth of the country, every mill seat, situate as this is, on a navigable river, & affording an easy communication by water with the Capital & other large towns, must necessarily rise in value & attract the attention of the Artist & Manufacturer."

Mr. Read's ideas of the profits to be made from an iron mill were so convincing that he was speedily able to enlist the support of several prominent citizens of Salem, and with their help organized a stock company, the abbreviated description of which is taken from the original agreement in the Read papers.

"The Subscriber, Nathan Read, being Proprietor of a Mill Seat on Waterses River, & of a piece of Land convenient for a Mill Yard, Wharves, etc., on the Eastern side of Waterses Bridge in Danvers . . . & having expended considerable money & labour in constructing & building said Bridge in such manner that the Dam across said River may now be completed at small expence . . . & that in order thereto (to establish the iron mill) it would be necessary to raise a Capital of fifteen thousand Dollars, which have been already expended by him . . . & it not being convenient for him to find the whole Capital, he proposes forming a company or association for the purpose upon the following principles.

"That the Capital Stock, including what Read hath already expended . . . shall consist of fifteen thousand Dollars & be divided into fifty shares of three hundred dollars each. . . .

"That the Company shall allow . . . Read the reasonable

expence & charge of building said Bridge, after deducting the allowances . . . which were made him by the Proprietors of the Neck . . .

“That the said Read is to be on the same footing with the rest of the Company & to have no other rights or privileges than his number of shares may entitle him to. . . .

“That if the whole number, to wit, fifty shares, be not subscribed, neither said Read, nor those who have subscribed, are to be holden, but these proposals & their subscription are to be null & of no effect.”

Danvers, Feb. 18, 1796.

. . . “We the subscribers . . . do severally agree to become members of a Company for establishing & carrying on the manufacture of Anchors at the place & in the way & manner therein proposed.” . . .

Joseph Sprague	eight shares
Benj ^a Hodges	two shares
Sam Putnam	one share
William Stearns	six shares
E. A. Holyoke	four shares
Joshua Ward	two shares
Jacob Ashton	two shares
W ^m Prescott	one share
Jerath. Peirce	two shares
Aaron Wait	two shares
Nathan Peirce	one share
John Appleton	one share
Joseph Peabody	two shares
Ichabod Nichols	two shares
Jno. Norris	two shares
W ^m Gray Jr.	five shares
Sam ^l Gray	two shares
Jno. Osgood	two shares
Nathan Read	three shares

On May 5, 1796, the official “Articles of Agreement” establishing the Salem Iron Factory were signed by the shareholders before mentioned. The “Agreement” is a legal document of great length, but a few quotations from it will be of interest, as showing the organization of one of the early stock companies.

“They [the co-partners] have agreed to form themselves into a Company, or, Co-partnership, for the purpose of erecting Mills, etc. . . .

“That a Treasurer shall also be chosen by Ballot at the Annual Meeting . . . that the Treasurer shall never pay out of the Treasury at any one time a greater sum than One Thousand Dollars, without an order in writing signed by at least two Directors. . . .

“That there shall every year be elected by written Votes three Directors, whose duty it shall be to Superintend the building & constructing of the Mills & other buildings . . . they shall have full power . . . to make any contracts in the course of business . . . to sign any promissory notes, Drafts, or Bills of Exchange . . . and to buy & sell . . . the material proper for carrying on the business.

“That the Directors . . . shall appoint . . . an Agent . . . who shall personally & constantly attend to . . . and with the advice of the Directors . . . direct the whole business of said Company. . . .

“That the aforesaid Capital stock (\$30,000) shall never hereafter be Increased without the consent of the proprietor of forty shares thereof. . . .

“That this Copartnership shall continue for the Term of five years, unless the holders of forty shares shall . . . determine to dissolve it within that term . . . and that at least six months before the Expiration of said five years a special meeting of the partners shall be called to determine whether they will further continue said partnership.” . . .

Samuel Putnam was elected clerk, John Appleton, treasurer, and John Osgood, Jerathmeel Pierce and Joseph Peabody, directors.

On May 10, 1796, Mr. Read sold to the Directors of the Salem Iron Factory the mill at Waters river and all his rights in the bridge, dams, etc., for the sum of \$3,383.33.

John Appleton only filled the position of treasurer for a short time, as on April 26, 1797, the directors appointed Mr. Read to act in the double capacity of treasurer and agent, he giving bonds for \$10,000. for the faithful performance of his duties. The directors agreed to pay Mr. Read \$550. per annum for his services (he also probably had the free use of a dwelling house), “and to pay him for all his reasonable expenses and horse hire, when on journeys for the service of the Company, excepting always his expences and horse hire from Danvers to Salem, and while there.”

The United States of America.

To all to whom these Letters Patent shall come:

WHEREAS, *Nathan Reed*, a citizen of the State of *Massachusetts* in the United States, hath alleged that he has invented a new and useful improvement, to wit, a *measure for cutting and heading wire above operation.*

which improvement has not been known or used before his application; has *inventoried* that he does verily believe, that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the said improvement; has paid into the Treasury of the United States, the sum of thirty dollars, delivered a receipt for the same, and presented a petition to the Secretary of State, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the said improvement, and praying that a patent may be granted for that purpose: THESE ARE THEREFORE TO GRANT according to law, to the said

Nathan Reed, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, for the term of fourteen years, from the *twentieth day of December instant past*, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, a description whereof is given in the words of the said *Nathan Reed*, himself, in the schedule hereunto annexed, and is made a part of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Philadelphia the *Eighth day of January* in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the *Twenty-second*.

John Adams

By the President,

Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State
City of Philadelphia, to wit.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing Letters Patent, were delivered to me on the *first day of January* in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight, to be examined, that I have examined the same, and find them conformable to law, and I do hereby return the same to the Secretary of State, within fifteen days from the date hereof, to wit, on the *sixteenth day of January* in the year aforesaid.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT OF NAIL MACHINE

A few days before this, April 5, 1797, Jonathan Allen of Taunton had been engaged as foreman of the mill, and his agreement with the directors sounds so quaint to-day that it is worth while to quote the whole of it:—

“ Danvers, 5 April, 1797.

“ Agreed with Mr. Jona. Allen to work in the Sliting Mill to keep the Cutters Rolers etc in Repair at eight shillings pr Ton pr. Cutting every Kind of Rods & double for Iron Hoops or Nail plates, & at any Time that the works should not go he is to have thirteen shillings & six pence pr. day while employ'd in making Cutters or any other employment for the Company,—it is agree that Mr. Allen finds himself every thing save board, drink etc

Mr. Allen agrees to pay forty dollars pr. year for Rent for the House belonging to the Company or twenty dollars if he should improve only one half of the house, he or his family have their choice of the 3 Rooms below or in the Chambers, to have a good convenient Garden Room, the present Agreement is consider'd to Exist twelve months from the date except some dissatisfaction should occur between the parties or either of them.”

Jonathan Allen
Jno. Osgood

Nothing, perhaps, can better illustrate the entirely changed attitude of the public in the last century towards the liquor question than the following bill for ardent spirits bought by Mr. Read and undoubtedly furnished by him to the workmen at the mill. It was then quite a common practice:—

Doctor Nathan Read Dr. to Andrew Full:

1797			
April 27	To 1 qt. Brandy	0 1 9	
May 6	To 1 qt. Rum	0 1 11	
ditto 12	To 12 qt. Rum.	0 13 11	
		0 17 7	

Frequent bills for liquor furnished Mr. Read at the Iron Mill are to be found among his papers. These gradually increase in size as a larger amount of labor was employed.

A good idea may be gained of the financial working and output of the Salem Iron Factory in its early years by the annual report for April 30, 1799, which follows. The original is entirely in Mr. Read's handwriting:—

Dr.	BALANCE.			
1799	T.	Cwt.	Qr.	
Apr. 30	To 121	" 2	" 0 Spike & Nail Rods at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dolls.,	\$ 789.75
" "	To 155	" 3	" 0 Nail Plates at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1168.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" "	To 6	" 0	" 0 Iron Hoops at 8 "	48.—
" "	To 3	" 0	" 0 Sleigh Shoes at 8 "	24.—
" "	To 78	" 0	" 0 Strips for Nail Plates at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	507.—
" "	To 225	" 0	" 0 Russia Iron at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1181.25
" "	To 160	" 0	" 0 Spanish Iron at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	880.—
" "	To 7	" 0	" 0 Broken Iron at 3 "	21.—
" "	To 10	" 0	" 0 Scrap Iron at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	16.66 $\frac{2}{3}$
" "	To 3	" 2	" 0 Twinders, at 3 "	10.50
" "	To 959 lbs.		Spikes at 10 cents	95.90
" "	To 154 lbs.		Deck Nails at 10 cents	15.40
" "	To 88	1-6	Doz. Shovels at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dolls,	873.25
" "	To 150		Refuse Shovel Plates at 20 cents	30.—
" "	To 18		Refuse Scythes at 75 "	9.75
" "	To 12		Scythes unfinished at 75 "	9.—
" "	To 4		Axes at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Doll	11.—
" "	To 12		Cords Pine Wood at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	42.—
" "	To 7		Chaldrons pit Coal at 11 "	77.—
" "	To 200		Bushels charcoal at 14 cents	28.—
" "	To 30		Anchors wt 15277 lbs. at 10 "	1527.70
" "	To 10		Ditto unfinished, 8000 lbs. at 8 "	640.—
" "	To 20	" 0	" 0 Anchor Palms at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dolls.	150.—
" "	To Sundries, in the hands of Martin Perry, Ports- mouth,			1069.75
" "	To Ditto, in the hands of James Prince, New- buryport,			2911.60
" "	To Ditto, in the hands of Capt. Blackley, Mar- blehead,			276.10
" "	To Ditto, in the hands of Daniel Carney & Co., Boston,			4857.—
" "	To Ditto, in the hands of Albert Newhall, Port- land,			1425.—
" "	To Ditto, in the hands of J. & T. Stephens, Bev- erly,			239.96
" "	To Ditto, in the hands of Jos. Osgood, Jr., Salem,			1217.24
" "	To Outstanding Debts,			4728.21
" "	To Cash remaining in the Treasury,			981.55
" "	To Works, tools & utensils, Dwelling House & lands, etc.,			22485.79
1799				\$48348.09
Apr. 30	To balance, the Neat of Company's Estate, Stock,			38543.20

CONTRA.

Cr.

1799			
Apr. 30	By Ebenezer Beckford, Esqr, due to him,		\$1565.73
" "	By Capt. George Dodge Ditto		2023.33
" "	By Essex Bank "		4000.—
" "	By Nathl Goodwin Esqr about		112.—
" "	By Nathan Read		1743.83
" "	By Commission, Freight, etc. on Sundries not sold,	360.—	
" "	By Stock, the Neat of the Company's Estate,		38543.20
			\$48348.09

CONTRA.

Cr.

1798			
Apr. 20	By amount of Company's Estate,		\$37222.22
1799			
Apr. 30	By profit gained the year past,		1320.98
			\$38543.20

During the early part of Mr. Read's connection with the Iron Factory he was at work on his machine for cutting and heading nails, probably the best known of his many inventions. The working model and the original patent dated and signed by John Adams, are now in the possession of the Essex Institute. Among the Read papers are receipts aggregating hundreds of dollars paid various mechanics for work done on the nail machine.*

Like all other successful inventions, the priority of Mr. Read's nail machine was disputed by others, which evidently and quite naturally gave him great concern, as is evidenced by his letter to Hon. Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of State, not long before the patent was granted. The letter also gives a good idea of the practical working of the machine:—

" Danvers, August 21, 1797.

" Sir,

" I am informed that an application has been made or will soon be made to you by the Rev^d Mr. Newell of Stow (Mass.)

*From the Read MSS. :—

" How to Soften Iron.

" Take of allum, salt, Armoniac, Tartar, a like quantity of either, put them into good vinegar, & set them on the fire; heat your Iron, & quench it therein."

" To Make Iron have the Colour of Brass.

" First polish it well, rub it after with aqua fortis, wherein filings of Brads have been dissolved: the like may be done with roman vitriol, dissolved in Vinegar, & fair water of each a like quantity."

& a Mr. Ellis of Boston for a Patent for a nail machine constructed upon similar principles with one of my inventions, which at the expense of four hundred dollars I have had made at the Salem Iron Factory, where, for some time past, it has been in complete operation. If my information be correct I have good grounds to apprehend that some undue advantage has been taken by Messrs. Newell or Ellis of the principle of my Machine.

"It certainly has been in their power to take advantage, for both of them have had a verbal description of the principles of its operation. . . . This was in May last, if I recollect right.

"About the same time a Mechanick by the name of Burt, who afterwards acknowledged to me that he had been applied to by Mr. Ellis to do the iron work of his nail Machine, obtained in a clandestine manner access to the apartment where I had concealed the model of my machine & examined every part of it, & had its principles fully explained to him.

"Furthermore, I have been repeatedly informed & have every reason to believe that that which Messrs. Newell & Ellis had constructed before their workmen obtained information of mine was totally different from mine, & on trial upon a large scale, the principle of their machine failed, having never been able to make any nails but leaden ones.

"To enable you to determine whether there is a similarity between the two machines, you will permit me to give you a *concise* account of the principles & operation of mine, as I have had too many avocations to compile a drawing & particular description of it.

"My Nail Machine consists of a cutting lever of the common form, which vibrates to cut, head, & pound, of two vices & two hammers, & a stage upon which the Nail plate is placed & forced into the jaws of the cutters by a pair of rippers & a small pulley.

"Directly under the cutting tool is a small trough on which the nail drops. The machine is so constructed as to make a certainty of throwing one nail into one vice & the next nail that is cut into the other vice,—the nails drop head foremost into the vices, of which one is inverted. Under each vice is a sliding gage, which prevents the nail from dropping too far & conveys it by a secondary movement directly under the fixed jaw of the vice, where it is held till the vice gripes it, then the sliding gage moves back & the hammer, which strikes upward, heads the nail at two strokes,—the vice then opens & the nail drops,—the other vice, hammer & sliding

gage in turn perform the same operations, & so on alternately, two nails being cut & headed at every revolution of the wheel, which gives a regular & equable movement to the whole machine, which feeds itself & cuts & heads the nails without any other manual labour than what is required to place one nail plate upon the stage where the machine is fed. . . .

"The capacity of the machine is about ten thousand nails daily. With the same machine nails of any size from a 4^d to a 20^d nail can be made by adjusting the weights which move the hammers to the size of the nail.

"As it is about five years since I have had the principles of my machine in contemplation & have spent a deal of time & money to perfect the machine, of which I had a complete model in wood several months before I knew that Mr. Ellis or any other person had attempted anything of the kind, I must solicit you as a friend to justice, if it should appear upon examination that there is a sameness in the principles of our machinery, to use your influence to defer granting a patent to Mr. Newell till I have time to assert my rights & come forward upon equal ground; but if I have been wrongly informed & it should appear that there is no interference in our claims, I most sincerely wish Mr. Newell & his partners may meet with every encouragement that the government can give.

"A sense of justice to myself and family is the only apology I can make for the trouble I make you.

"I am, Sir, with the profound sentiments of respect & esteem, your most obedient Servant,

"Nathan Read."

"P. S. As soon as possible I shall construct a small model & complete the drawing & description of my machine & forward them to you with a petition for a Patent."

Mr. Reed's claims to priority of invention were evidently considered good, for very soon after the above letter was written a patent was granted him (Jan. 8, 1798), and acknowledged as follows in a letter written by Mr. Read to Benjamin Goodhue, M. C.:—

"Danvers, Feb. 1, 1798.

"Dear Sir,

"I have received yours of the 13th of Jany. with my patent enclosed. I thank you for your obliging services & benevolent wishes; and sincerely hope our Country may eventually

derive such advantages from new & useful improvements as will amply reward their patrons & benefactors.

“With the sincerest respect & esteem, I am your friend & obedient servant,

“N. Read.”

In May, 1801, Mr. Read sold to Hatch Dent of Baltimore, for the sum of \$500, all his rights and privileges in the nail machine in the State of Maryland for the term of fourteen years, beginning in December, 1797. Methods of transportation were then so uncertain and slow that the nails made at the Salem Iron Factory had practically only a local sale.

In the Articles of Agreement made May 5, 1796, it was provided that the partnership should continue for five years, unless the holders of forty shares should determine to dissolve within that time. This for some reason was renewed by an agreement dated Sept. 17, 1800. Meanwhile the partners had become incorporated by the General Court by the name of “The Salem Iron Factory Company,” by an Act passed Mar. 4, 1800. The shareholders at that time were: Ebenezer Beckford, William Gray, junr., Joseph Sprague, Benjamin Hodges, William Stearns, Edward Augustus Holyoke, Joshua Ward, Jacob Ashton, Abel Lawrence, Jerathmeel Pierce, Aaron Wait, Nathan Peirce, John Appleton, Joseph Peabody, Ichabod Nichols, George Dodge, John Osgood, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Putnam, all of Salem, and Nathan Read of Danvers.*

After Mr. Read was appointed to Congress, in October, 1800, he resigned as agent of the Salem Iron Factory, although it is believed he retained his financial interest therein.

The Rev. William Bentley of Salem, a keen observer thus describes the Iron Factory:—

“Feb. 14, 1810.† Dined with Mr. Osgood at the Factory, Waters Bridge. . . . At Waters Bridge Factory everything

*From “An Act for Incorporating the *Salem Iron Factory Company*,” Salem, 1804, 12 mo., pp. 40. [A copy is in the Library of the Essex Institute.]

†*Diary of Rev. William Bentley, Vol. III, pp. 497-8.*

is upon a larger scale [than the Beverly iron mill] & supported upon a considerable capital. The rollers for the Iron slitting mills are powerful. The cutting machines are of different sizes with different motions. The larger machine is fed by tongs led by a pulley. The smaller is fed by hand & can give 1400 strokes in a minute. The machine for heading is not used since the first experiments, as it is found heading is done better by hand than by any machine as yet invented both as to time & goodness of execution. Board for the workmen can be had at 15/ a week, & the men who head have about the average of 5/ pr. hundred weight & can earn from 6 to 9/ a day. Josselyn, the director at the Anchor Smith business, is from Plymouth Colony & a descendant of John Josselyn's Brother who came to N. E. in 1674."

"Oct. 21, 1816.* I returned to the Mills . . . at Waters Bridge. There I saw the furnace & rolling Mills. In the southern house the nail machines were at work which cast & head at one operation. Four kinds I saw, the Double tens, the single tens, clap board & shingle nails."

"December 11, 1816. Yesterday I spent with Mr. John Osgood & family at the Iron Factory at Danvers. The machines for nails were all at work from nails of one inch to six. The sale however is not so ready in this quarter from the multitude of such establishments. The Anchor making is still continued from 4 hundred to 2 tons. Between 20 & 30 men are in the employment of this establishment & the best order obtains among the workmen. . . . The bars for plates pass from the furnace through three pair of rollers before complete for cutting. A furnace with Rhode Island coal heated the plates for the cutting machines, of which four were at work upon the larger nails for sheathing, decking & ship work. The largest Anchor among the Stock which I saw was 15 hundred. Many of less weight were made not by order."

"September 2, 1818.† This day I dined at Mr. J. Osgood's, Overseer of the Iron Works at Waters' Bridge, Danvers. . . . We visited the works which we found in good order. The general statement as I make it is that in the mean of a few past years they work 18 tons of Iron, now at 100 D. pr. Ton. They sell nails at 10 cents a pound. The expences of the establishment I know not."

"May 5, 1819. . . . Mr. Archelaus Ray, who married D. Woodbridge, succeeds Mr. Osgood this year in the charge of the Iron Factory at Waters' Bridge & its dependencies at the

**Diary of Rev. William Bentley, Vol. IV, pp. 416, 490.*

†*Diary of Rev. William Bentley, Vol. IV, pp. 544, 590.*

north of Porter's bridge. Mr. A. Ray had the direction last year at the Amesbury Mills when I visited them, but from his wishes to accommodate his family he has requested the changed situations."

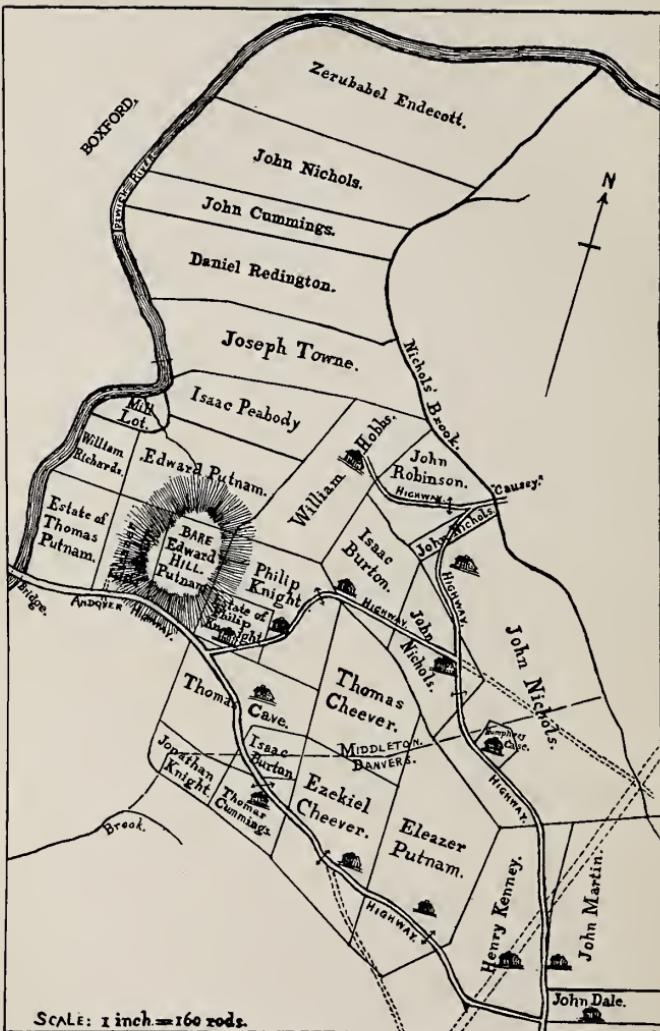
After this date the nature of the work done at the Salem Iron Factory gradually changed, anchor and nail making were given up, and iron rods and sheet iron were almost exclusively rolled and manufactured.

On May 25, 1843, Joseph Peabody, William Pickman and Archelaus Ray, trustees of the proprietors of the Salem Iron Factory Co., sold to Matthew Hooper, carpenter, of Danvers, for \$8,065, all the interest in the factory, together with all the buildings, including the dwelling houses, nail factory, shops, mills, etc. Hooper carried on the business until 1854, when, on August 14 of that year, he sold out the mill, which was then called the "Danvers Iron Works," to William P. Fisk, James C. Fisk, trustee, both of Cambridge, Eben H. Balch of Boston, and Francis E. Smith of Danvers, for \$25,000. The property was mortgaged to Mr. Hooper, who foreclosed on Sept. 3, 1857.

John Sylvester of Somerville bought the Iron Works in 1858. It probably was a company at that time, but it has not been possible to make a connection between Matthew Hooper and this corporation. Hooper died in 1858, and it appears that he disposed of the Iron Works before his demise, but no deeds can be found from him or his wife, who was executrix.

The Danvers Iron Works are now carried on by Herbert Sylvester, who succeeded Benjamin F., the son of John Sylvester. The business is a close corporation, of which the Sylvester family are the largest stockholders. Iron rods, nuts, bolts, etc., rolled from scrap iron, are now the principal manufactures.

When Nathan Read removed to Maine in 1807, he sold his dwelling house near the iron works, Aug. 12, 1807, to Benjamin Crowninshield, master mariner, of Salem, for \$11,250. Benjamin Merrill, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Crowninshield, sold the estate to Benjamin Porter of Marblehead, on Oct. 2, 1837, and the property has since remained in the Porter family, and is now owned by Helen and Benjamin Porter, the grandchildren of the above named Benjamin.



HATHORNE: PART OF SALEM VILLAGE IN 1700. No. 2

HATHORNE: PART OF SALEM VILLAGE IN 1700.
NO. 2.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THIS plat, which includes what is now a part of Middleton, extends from about the Hathorne railroad station northerly two and a half miles to the Ipswich river, and from the river easterly to Nichols brook, having an average width of about a mile. The line between Middleton and Danvers is shown by the long dashes. This part of Middleton was a part of Topsfield until the incorporation of Middleton in 1728. That part of the tract lying southerly of this line was a part of Salem until 1752, when it was incorporated as a part of Danvers.

There are four or more large hills within this section, Bare hill being the highest, and Dale's hill next. Bare hill was so called as early as 1685, and Bear hill in 1731; and Dale's hill was called Misty hill in 1680; and later Dale's hill, from the Dale family that lived upon it.

Ipswich river was so called as early as 1696; and in 1700 it was called "y^e River y^t Leads to Ipswich."

Nichols brook was so called in 1700. It was known as the great brook in 1787; and as the line brook between Middleton and Topsfield in 1848.

Maple street near the Agricultural school was called the country highway in 1677; the old highway that was laid out for Andover men, in 1696; and in the same year, "ye old highway which was the highway from Salem to Andover." A change in its location was made at the Middleton line in 1783. In 1841, it was called the county road leading from Danvers Plains to Middleton meeting house. That part of Maple street running southerly from its junction with Preston street was laid out about 1808, and was called the new road in 1816; the county road in 1822; and was called Maple street its entire length line to Middleton line as early as 1882.

The way leading from the Middleton line, near the Agricultural school, to Indian bridge over Ipswich river, being the continuation of Maple street, was laid out "for Andover men" before 1685, when it was called Andover highway. It was called the highway that was laid out for Andover men, in 1722; and the county road in 1822.

The bridge over Ipswich river, known as Indian bridge, was built at about the time the road was laid out before 1685. The road must have been a way before the bridge was constructed, as this was an ancient ford. The town of Topsfield voted March 2, 1724-5, that "John Nicholes & *and* John Burton are Chosen to rebuild Topsfields part of the Bridge over y^e River Near to Edward Putnams between Topsfield and Boxford and to bring their account to the Town when sd Work is Done and they shall be reasonably allowed by y^e Town for sd service." This was called the Indian bridge as early as 1754.

Preston street is an ancient way, and was called ye highway in 1733; the county road, in 1806; Preston street as early as 1882; and the old county road leading from Danvers Plains to Middleton, in 1896.

The road leading to Topsfield over Nichols brook was a path in 1668 and was laid out in 1669. The town of Topsfield voted March 2, 1668-9, that "the Towne hath exceeppected William Nicklas and John Nicklas and William Hobes from hie Way worke in ye Towne apon Consideration thay Liue remoate: and apon Condition thay mak there one hie wayes to Topsfeid Bridge nere to Joseph Towns his house." The town of Topsfield voted Nov. 15, 1669, that Jacob Townes and Joseph Townes be "Chosen to Lay out a highway ffrom ye Bridge ouer ye Riuier by William Townes of one pole wide to William Nicklas ffarne Which he Liue apon and also to William Hobes Land"; and they reported that they had "don it." This was called the highway that leads to Topsfield, in 1696; the highway or "causy" which is made over the brook, in 1698; and the highway that leads from Topsfield to Middleton, in 1767. March 5, 1705-6, the town of Topsfield voted "to free all y^e Inhabitants on y^e Southwest Side of Nicholls Brook from highway worke on ye

North East Side of said Brook for this year provided they Maintain the Bridge over s^d Nichollses Brook: and the rest of the highways and Bridges on that side of s^d Nichollses Brook." The path from John Nichols' (now known as Ferncroft) westerly, connecting with the ancient road to the Indian bridge over Ipswich river, had been a cart-way for many years; but was not laid out until 1708, according to the following record:—

Wee whose Names are under writen being appointed by y^e Selectmen to lay out a highway from the Bridg over y^e River by Edward Putnams to John Nickolsis and from thence to Thomas Robinsons; accordingly we have lay'd out y^e said way from: Thomas Robinsons as the Cart way now goes to John Nickolsis house; and from John Nickolsis House as y^e way now goes along by John Burtons House; and so along as the Cartway now goes: half the way to be vpon the Land of Mr Cheeveris: and halfe s^d way upon y^e Land of Thomas Robinsons till it comes so far as the way goes upon their Land: and so along as the way now goes to Phillip Knights House; and so on as the Cartway now goes till it comes to y^e River by or beyond Edward Putnam's House.

SAMUEL STANLEY
JOSEPH TOWN

Dat 3 March 1707 or 8

This was called the highway in 1757; the road that leads to one Foster's house, in 1789; and the road that leads to the dwelling house of Philip Knight, in 1789; the town road, in 1805; a town way, in 1809; and the lane, in 1837.

Nichols street was called the highway, in 1708; the road, in 1748; the king's highway, in 1766; the old county road, in 1808; the county road, in 1842; and Nichols street as early as 1882.

The road leading from William Hobbs' house northerly to Ipswich river was a path before March 12, 1716-7, when it was laid out as a town road. The following is the record of its laying out:—

We whose Names are under writen being Chosen and Impowered by the Select Men to lay out a Highway from Paul Averells Land to the Road by Ebenezer Nickolsses House, accordingly haue done it, begining at Paul Averells Land; and have layd it out two Rods wide all the way keeping the olde plain Path till we come a Cross the Plane in John Cumings Land: and then turning to the right Hand as the Way is now lay'd out, till we come to Corp Joseph Towns Land and from the uper Side of the Way in Corp Joseph Towns Land; the two Rods being allow'd on the North & North East Side of the Way, till we come to Mr Peabodys Land: and as the Road is

lay'd out, till we come to William Hobses Land; and as the Road is lay'd out till we come to Thomas Robinsons Land; and as the Road is till we come in to the olde Road.

THOMAS ROBINSON
JOSEPH KNIGHT
ELISHA PERKINS

Dated y^e 12th of march 171⁶

This road was called the highway, in 1731; Salem road, in 1736; a road that leads to Paul Averill's, in 1739, road by Benjamin Peabody's house, in 1790; the county road from Boxford, in 1798; and the road leading from Middleton to Boxford, in 1848.

What is now East street was an early path. In 1724, it was described as the path that goeth over the run; the highway, in 1758; and the county road, in 1817.

The Newburyport and Boston turnpike is shown on the plan by parallel dotted lines. It was located in 1803 and constructed in 1804. It was called the Newburyport turnpike, in 1804; the turnpike, in 1806; and Newbury street as early as 1882.

That part of this territory lying between the Endecott lot on the north and the Putnam and Hobbs lots on the south, and Ipswich river on the west, and near Nichols brook on the east, was the second division of common lands in Topsfield. The town of Topsfield, Nov. 13, 1668, voted that "ffrances pebody John Gould John Wilds Thomas Baker and Edmon Townes are Chosen thay or ye Maior part of them to Lay out and deuide the Common on Salam side of the Riuver all that Which is to be deuided notwithstanding any former Chouse or Towne order according to the Towne order made in the yeare 1664." This land was in two parcels, one of which, known as the second division, was this tract, "bounded with Mr Endickat Land Twowards ye North and Twowards ye West with ye Riuver Commonly Caled Ipswich Riuver and Twowards ye south with Land that Lliut Thomas Putnam Layes Clame to & Land of William Hobes and easterly with y^e Land of ffarmer porter & William Hobes his Land." The first four named on the committee reported in March, 1668-9, that "The seckond deuistion being that wee Cale Stickey medoe beging mr endickat ffarme vp to that Land as Lliut Thomas putnam Layes Clame the

Lotts butting apon farmer porter Land and soe ruing to ye Riuer Caled Ipswich Riuer wesword there is fflutey ffeue of these Lots Laid out ffeue rod and a halfe broad these fflutey ffeue Lots but one ffarmer porter Land being at ffeue rod and a halfe broad at that end and at y^e Riuer fouer rod an a halfe broad is fouer Lots more that dos but apon William Hobes is Land and at Will: Hobes Land thay are seuenteeene rod an a halfe broad so Ruiing vp to Lliut Thomas putnam line."

John Dale House. This land and the John Martin lot belonged to Job Swinnerton in 1660. He died April 11, 1689; and this land probably descended to his son Dr. John Swinnerton of Salem, who died in the spring of 1691. His widow and executrix, Hannah Swinnerton, conveyed it to John Martin and John Deale, both of Salem, March 20, 1693.* These grantees divided the land, John Dale receiving this part, Dec. 23, 1695.† Mr. Dale built a house upon the lot; and lived there. For love, he conveyed to his son John Deal the house, barn and land adjoining June 22, 1730.‡ The title then descended to the latter's son Archelaus Dale of Danvers, gentleman. The house was apparently gone when Archelaus Dale conveyed the land to George Wyatt in 1766.§

John Martin House. This land and the John Dale lot belonged to Job Swinnerton in 1660. He died April 11, 1689, at the age of eighty-eight; and this lot probably descended to his son Dr. John Swinnerton of Salem, who died in the spring of 1691. His widow and executrix of his will, Hannah Swinnerton, conveyed it to John Martin and John Deale, both of Salem, yeomen, March 20, 1693.* These grantees divided the land, John Martin receiving this part, Dec. 23, 1695.† Mr. Martin built a house on his portion and owned it until Feb. 10, 1708-9, when he conveyed the dwelling house, barn and the southern portion of the land to Thomas Kenney of Salem, weaver.||

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 14, leaf 195.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 82.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 53, leaf 274.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 121, leaf 255.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 23, leaf 188.

Mr. Kenney apparently sold the estate to John Dale a few years later. John Dale of Salem, housewright, for love, conveyed one-fourth of the dwelling house, barn and farm to his son Archelaus Dale of Salem Oct. 20, 1742.* The other three-fourths he conveyed, for love, to Elijah Porter of Topsfield, yeoman, for the use of the grantor during his life and then absolutely to his son Ebenezer Dale, Dec. 25, 1754.† Ebenezer Dale of Danvers, yeoman, conveyed the three-fourths interest in the place to John Dale of Danvers, yeoman, Oct. 11, 1758 ;‡ and the next day John Dale conveyed it to Archelaus Dale of Danvers, yeoman, who owned the other fourth interest.§ John Dale died April 13, 1763, at the age of seventy-seven ; and Archelaus Dale died Feb. 27, 1797, aged seventy-seven. The house disappeared at about the latter date.

Henry Kenney House. This lot of sixty acres of land consisted of three twenty-acre lots, which were granted by the town of Salem to Thomas Roots, sr., of Salem, to his mother widow Mason and to his brother Richard, respectively. In consideration of love, Thomas Roots conveyed the sixty acres, with the house and barn thereon, to Thomas Roots, son of his brother Josiah, June 20, 1655.|| Without appreciating the fact that this estate was conveyed to his son instead of himself, Josiah Roots of Salem, planter, conveyed it to Henry Keny of Salem, planter, Feb. 26, 1660-1.¶ Thomas Roots claimed that

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 84, leaf 151.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 108, leaf 110.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 110, leaf 85.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 110, leaf 86.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 90.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 23.

Robert Prince of Salem conveyed to Henry Keny, sr., of Salem six acres of meadow in Salem amongst the farms, bounded "upon y^e northeast bordering upon y^e upland, & bounded with a great old tree upon y^e southwest, with an island having an old tree upon it being betweene y^e land of y^e sd Henry Kenny & Corporall John Putnam, being bounded alsoe upon the southwest with a brooke runinge betweene y^e land of y^e sd Henry Kenny & John Putnam's meddow, & lastly being bounded upon y^e southeast with y^e meddow of y^e sd Robert Prince, & upon the northwest with y^e upland," Nov. 19, 1668.—Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 55.

Henry Kenney of Salem, husbandman, for love, conveyed to his son Thomas Kenney ten acres of land adjoining to the grantee's "house, to begin from Swinertons bounds, & soe upon a straite line through the middle of my fower acres of land below my barne,

Mr. Kenney had no title to twenty acres of the land included in the deed from his father Josiah Rootes to Mr. Kenney, being the eastern side of the lot, because the deed from his uncle Thomas Rootes ran to himself and not to his father ; and he recovered it of Mr. Kenney on execution Oct. 17, 1683.* Thomas Rootes subsequently released it to Mr. Kenney.†

The house was burned in the summer of 1696, as appears by the following extract from the Topsfield church records :—

Sept 6, 1696. There was a Contribution for goodman Kenney y^t lost his house & goods by fire. There was gathered 2—16—06.

He built another house, and conveyed the estate, for love, to his son Henry Kenney, jr., of Salem, yeoman, Feb. 10, 1696-7.‡ The father continued to dwell there, however. The place came into the possession of Samuel Cheever, who died before April 13, 1750, when his daughter Mary Cheever of Salem, spinster, conveyed her interest in his estate to Israel Cheever of Salem, cordwainer.§ For four hundred dollars, he conveyed the buildings and ten acres of land to his son Israel Cheever, jr., of Danvers, husbandman, Jan. 30, 1798;|| and this grantee conveyed the same property to Andrew Nichols of Danvers, esquire, Feb. 13, 1801.¶

The Newburyport and Boston turnpike road was located here in 1803, and this house was within the location. In the summer of 1804 it was removed westerly, just without the location of the turnpike.

Mr. Nichols conveyed the house and land to John Nichols of Danvers, husbandman, July 29, 1806 ;** and

& soe to a falen tree on ye other side of ye sd feild, & soe from thence to a mark't white oake tree, betwixt my sd sonn Thomas & me Henry Keney, & from that white oake on a straite line to ye abouesd Swinertons bounds ; if he leave no children by the name of Kenney then it was to go to his nearest of kin of that name, in which it is to continue, Sept. 25, 1679.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 67.*

*Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 5, page 217.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 1.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 158.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 95, leaf 140.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 164, leaf 133.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 168, leaf 188.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 198, leaf 283.

this grantee, for four hundred and fifty dollars, conveyed the land and buildings thereon to Albert W. Quimby of Danvers, yeoman, Oct. 19, 1849.* Mr. Quimby reconveyed it to Mr. Nichols, for six hundred dollars, Jan. 27, 1851;† and Mr. Nichols conveyed it to John Daily of Danvers, laborer, July 16, 1852.‡ After living in the old house two or three years, Mr. Daily took it down.

Eleazer Putnam House. This lot of land belonged to John Putnam in 1660; and the house and land to Capt. John Putnam, sr., Jan. 26, 1695-6, when, for love, he conveyed to his son Eleazer Putnam of Salem the land and "our house where Eleazer now dwells."§ The son, Dea. Eleazer Putnam of Salem, yeoman, died here in the spring of 1733, having devised his real estate to his sons Samuel and Henry. The housing and lands, containing in all about one hundred and thirty acres, were then valued at two thousand pounds. The son Henry Putnam of Danvers, gentleman, became the owner of the buildings and fifty-nine acres and thirty rods of land adjoining; and conveyed the same, for five hundred and five pounds, to Stephen Putnam of Danvers, yeoman, April 24, 1753.|| Mr. Putnam died in the spring of 1772, having devised his real estate to his sons Phineas, Aaron and Stephen. The son Stephen Putnam of Danvers, yeoman, became the owner of the estate, and conveyed to his son Joseph Putnam, 3d, of Danvers, yeoman, a part of "the home farm, where I now live, with the buildings thereon"; and

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 428, leaf 164.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 440, leaf 190.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 463, leaf 291.

There is a large oak tree standing by the side of Preston street, at the southwesterly corner of its junction with Newbury street (formerly the Newburyport and Boston turnpike), which is more than a century old. One Michael Martin, about 1825, was convicted of highway robbery in Chelsea, and sentenced to be executed therefor. While in the prison, awaiting execution, he confessed to a robbery in Portsmouth, N. H., and stated that he had buried the silver he had stolen under a small oak tree on the turnpike halfway between Newburyport and Boston, marking the tree with his initials. Officers went to this spot, found this tree with Martin's initials cut in it. They dug up the earth beneath it, but found nothing. For years afterward, occasionally, the neighbors heard people digging there in the nighttime.—*Andrew Nichols.*

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 159.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 115, leaf 271.

the remainder of it to him Jan. 17, 1816.* Joseph Putnam died Nov. 8, 1853, having devised his real estate to his grandsons Charles Putnam Preston and Joseph Augustus Preston, after the decease of the testator's wife Fanny and their daughter Clarissa P. Preston, mother of said grandsons. Clarissa P. Preston was the wife of John Preston, and about 1855 they took the old house down.

Ezekiel Cheever House. The selectmen of Salem granted this lot to John Putnam, jr., Feb. 26, 1654-5; and Lt. John Putnam of Salem, yeoman, conveyed it to Capt. Thomas Lathrop of Salem June 22, 1669.† Captain Lathrop removed to Beverly, and was ambushed and massacred by the Indians, with his military company, "The Flower of Essex," at South Deerfield, Sept. 18, 1675. He died childless, and his only heir was his sister Ellen (or Eleanor), wife of Ezekiel Cheever of Boston, the famous schoolmaster. By the general court, the real estate was assigned to Captain Lathrop's widow Bethiah for her life, and at her death to his sister, Mrs. Cheever, May 19, 1680; and, Nov. 30, 1680, Mrs. Lathrop, who had married Joseph Grafton of Salem, mariner, released her interest in the estate to Mrs. Cheever and her children.‡ Mr. Ezekiel Cheever of Boston, schoolmaster, and his wife Ellen, conveyed the land to their eldest son Ezekiel Cheever of Salem, tailor, May 31, 1697;§ and the grantee erected a dwelling house thereon. He lived here, and died in the autumn of 1731, having devised the land and buildings to his sons Samuel, Ebenezer and Benjamin. Ebenezer Cheever, cooper, and Benjamin Cheever, weaver, both of Salem, released their interest in the house and six acres of land around it to their brother Samuel Cheever of Salem, weaver, June 10, 1733.||

John Nichols owned this estate in 1788, and his son-in-law Levi Preston in 1805. The latter's son William Pres-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 209, leaf 40.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 113.

‡Copies of several papers in the settlement of the estate of Capt. Thomas Lathrop on file in the Massachusetts State Archives, in the State House at Boston, are printed in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, volume 2, pages 131 and 177, and volume 3, page 65.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 18, leaf 106.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 63, leaf 119.

ton of Danvers, yeoman, next owned it and died about 1850. Sylvanus B. Swan of Danvers, yeoman, administrator of his estate, conveyed it to Benjamin Newhall of Salem, gentleman, at auction, April 29, 1852;* and Mr. Newhall conveyed it to Lucretia D. Massey (wife of Stephen D. Massey) of Boston, merchant, July 11, 1864.† Mr. Massey took the old house down.

Thomas Cheever Lot. This lot of forty acres of land was granted to Richard Greaves by the selectmen of Salem Feb. 26, 1654-5; and he conveyed it to Lt. John Putnam of Salem, yeoman, May 12, 1655.‡ Mr. Putnam conveyed it to Thomas Cheever of Malden Nov. 29, 1682;§ and it belonged to Mr. Cheever in 1700.

Thomas Cummings House. This lot of land was the southern end of the farm that belonged to John Ruck of Salem in 1644, and conveyed by him to his sons John Ruck and Thomas Ruck, in consideration of love, Dec. 8, 1660.|| John Ruck conveyed it to Thomas Cave "of or near Salem," husbandman, and Philip Knight.

"Thomas Cave, living neere the outside of the bounds of Salem, neere to y^e outside bounds of Topsfield, planter," for seventeen pounds, conveyed that part of this lot lying southwesterly of the road to Peter Prescott of Salem, planter (this deed was not dated, but was acknowledged March 20, 1677-8);¶ and Mr. Prescott built a house thereon, in which he lived.

That part of the lot lying northeasterly of the road belonged to Philip Knight in 1678; and was conveyed by him to Ruth Knight, widow and administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Knight, deceased, March 19, 1684.** Jonathan Knight of Concord, carpenter, conveyed it to Isaac Burton of Topsfield, yeoman, Sept. 11, 1693;†† and Mr. Burton, for four pounds, conveyed it to Mr. Prescott April 8, 1696.††

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 460, leaf 37.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 671, leaf 85.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 27.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 112.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 4.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 60.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 114.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 207.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 192.

For fifty-three pounds, Mr. Prescott conveyed the land and "house I now live in" to Thomas Cummings of Topsfield, weaver, Jan. 21, 1696-7.* The house was probably gone before 1722, as Mr. Cummings had removed to Boxford before 1713, and conveyed the land, no buildings being mentioned in the deed, in 1722.†

Jonathan Knight Lot. This lot of land was part of the land of John Ruck, who owned it as early as 1644, and conveyed it to Philip Knight and Thomas Cave "of or near to Salem," husbandmen. The latter conveyed it to Jonathan Knight of Salem, husbandman, Dec. 3, 1673.‡ Jonathan Knight died Jan. 17, 1688, intestate; and at the desire of the widow and administratrix of the deceased, Ruth Knight, the court assigned this lot to his son Jonathan Knight June 24, 1684. Jonathan Knight lived in Salem Village; and owned the lot in 1700.

Isaac Burton Lot. This was part of the lot of John Ruck of Salem, which he owned as early as 1644, and conveyed to his sons John and Thomas Ruck Dec. 8, 1660.§ John Ruck conveyed it to Thomas Cave and Philip Knight before Dec. 3, 1673; and Philip Knight of Topsfield, husbandman, conveyed it to Ruth Knight, widow and administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Knight of Salem Village, deceased, March 19, 1684.|| Jonathan Knight of Concord, carpenter, probably son of the deceased, conveyed it to Isaac Burton of Topsfield, joiner, Sept. 11, 1693;¶ and Mr. Burton owned it in 1700.

Thomas Cave House. This land was part of the farm of John Ruck, which he owned as early as 1644, and sold to Thomas Cave and Philip Knight in or before 1673. Mr. Cave became its sole owner, and died possessed of it in the summer of 1708. In his will, he devised all his land, house and barn to his son Thomas Cave, except that his widow was to have "that end of the house that John Putnam built" before 1704. The son Thomas Cave possessed the estate as long as he lived. It then went to

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 193.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 40, leaf 262.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 115.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 4.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 114.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 207.

his son Thomas Cave, who lived here, being a yeoman. He died in the summer of 1789, having devised the place to his son Amos Cave. The home farm of about one hundred acres of land, with the buildings thereon, were then valued at four hundred pounds. Amos Cave was a yeoman, and lived here. He probably removed the old house about 1804.

Philip Knight House. This land belonged to John Ruck as early as 1644, and he conveyed it to his sons John and Thomas Ruck Dec. 8, 1660.* John Ruck conveyed it to Thomas Cave and Philip Knight about 1673. Mr. Knight built a house upon this lot at about that time and lived in it. Nov. 4, 1692, he conveyed to his son Philip Knight one-half of his new orchard east of his house;† and it belonged to the estate of the son Philip in 1700. Philip Knight, the father, lived here as late as 1722; and died before 1751. The estate descended to his sons Joseph and Benjamin Knight. They made a division of the property May 21, 1751, and this part was assigned to Joseph Knight.‡ Lt. Joseph Knight died of old age March 9, 1767. Philip Knight of Middleton, yeoman, probably son of Joseph, owned this house, barn and ninety acres of land in 1788; and conveyed the land with the house and barn thereon to William Goodale of Danvers, gentleman, July 3, 1789.§ Mr. Goodale conveyed the same property to Amos Felton of Danvers, yeoman, Nov. 12, 1789.|| Mr. Felton removed to this farm, where he lived until April 10, 1805, when he conveyed the house, barn and land to Samuel Gould of Boxford, yeoman.¶ Mr. Gould removed to this farm, and probably removed the old house a few years later.

Estate of Philip Knight House. John Ruck owned this lot as early as 1644, and conveyed it to his sons John and Thomas Ruck Dec. 8, 1660.* John Ruck conveyed it to Thomas Cave and Philip Knight about 1673. Philip

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 4.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 156.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 158, leaf 280.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 150, leaf 114.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 152, leaf 87.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 176, leaf 51.

Knight built a large two-story house on this lot apparently for his son Philip Knight upon the latter's marriage in 1692; and conveyed the land and house and one-half of the barn to him Nov. 4, 1692.* Philip Knight, the son, lived here; and died Aug. 19, 1696. The house and land descended to his daughters Rebecca and Elizabeth, both minors at that time. Rebecca married Nicholas Bayley in 1711, and lived in Middleton. Elizabeth Knight of Topsfield, singlewoman, conveyed her one-half interest in the estate, for twenty-five pounds, to her uncles Joseph and Benjamin Knight May 6, 1725.† Benjamin Knight probably lived here in 1723. They divided the estate May 21, 1751, and this part was assigned to Benjamin Knight.‡ Mr. Knight died June 31 (*sic*), 1781. Jonathan Knight of Middleton, yeoman, probably son of Benjamin Knight, owned the estate in 1788; and conveyed it to Solomon Gould of Boxford, yeoman, Jan. 19, 1796.§ Solomon Gould removed to this farm; and later conveyed one-half interest in it to Nathaniel Gould of Middleton, yeoman. They made a division of it March 9, 1807, Solomon being assigned the easterly part of the land and house and Nathaniel the western half.|| A kitchen had been added to the old house. Solomon Gould removed to Salem, and conveyed to Nathaniel Gould of Middleton, yeoman, the eastern half of the house and land June 8, 1809.¶ Thus Nathaniel Gould became the sole owner of the estate. Mr. Gould died May 27, 1817. At this time the house had a porch in front in the middle of the house. The homestead farm of seventy-five acres of land with the buildings thereon was then valued at twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars. His heirs were his two children, Betsey P. Gould and Henry L. Gould. Betsey married Amos Batchelder of Middleton, esquire, and she and her husband released to her brother her one-half interest in the land and buildings March 23, 1822.** Henry

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 156.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 45, leaf 160.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 158, leaf 280.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 180, leaf 208.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 181, leaf 85.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 186, leaf 152.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 209, leaf 162.

L. Gould of Middleton, yeoman, conveyed the same to Asa How of Middleton, esquire, Dec. 11, 1824,* and Mr. How died Feb. 13, 1826, having devised the place to his sons Benjamin and Mark. There was a division of the real estate, and Mark How became the owner of this part. Mr. How, then of Danvers, yeoman, for twenty-four hundred dollars, conveyed the farm of about one hundred acres and the buildings to Jonathan Perry of Middleton, yeoman, April 1, 1837.† Mr. Perry lived here until 1872, when the house was destroyed by fire.

Edward Putnam Lot. This lot was included in the grants by the selectmen of Salem of one hundred acres to Walter Price May 30, 1649, and of forty acres to Thomas Cole Dec. 17, 1649. Both of the grantees lived in Salem, Mr. Price being a merchant, and sold their grants to Thomas Putnam and Nathaniel Putnam, both of Salem, March 3, 1652-3.‡ A deed of the same was not given until Feb. 7, 1658-9.§ These grantees divided the property, Thomas receiving this portion. For love, Thomas Putnam, sr., of Salem, conveyed it to his son Edward Putnam Jan. 2, 1685;|| and the grantee owned it in 1700.

Eleazer Putnam Lot. This lot was included in the grants by the selectmen of Salem of one hundred acres to Walter Price May 30, 1649, and of forty acres to Thomas Cole Dec. 17, 1649. Both of these grantees lived in Salem, Mr. Price being a merchant, and sold their grants to Thomas Putnam and Nathaniel Putnam, both of Salem, March 3, 1652-3.‡ A deed of the same was not given until Feb. 7, 1658-9.§ These grantees divided the property, Thomas receiving this portion, which he conveyed to his son Thomas Putnam, jr., Jan. 2, 1685;¶ and Thomas Putnam of Salem Village, yeoman, for eighteen pounds, conveyed it to Eleazer Putnam of ye Village, yeoman, May 1, 1696.** It belonged to Eleazer Putnam in 1700.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 236, leaf 168.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 300, leaf 114.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 17.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 54.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 80.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 68.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 158.

Estate of Thomas Putnam Lot. This lot was included in the grants made by the selectmen of Salem of one hundred acres to Walter Price May 30, 1649, and of forty acres to Thomas Cole Dec. 17, 1649. Both of the grantees lived in Salem, Mr. Price being a merchant, and sold their grants to Thomas Putnam and Nathaniel Putnam, both of Salem, March 3, 1652-3.* A deed of the same was not given until Feb. 7, 1658-9.† These grantees divided the property, Thomas receiving this portion, and Thomas Putnam, sr., of Salem, conveyed it to his son Thomas Putnam, jr., Jan. 2, 1685.‡ The grantee died in 1697, and his estate owned the lot in 1700.

Humphrey Case House. This was a part of the land granted to Henry Bartholomew by the town of Salem Aug. 10, 1642, and conveyed by him to William Nichols in 1651. Mr. Nichols conveyed it to his son John Nichols Jan. 6, 1678; and John Nichols conveyed it to his son-in-law Humphrey Case about the time of his marriage, which occurred Jan. 11, 1698-9. Mr. Case built a house upon it which faced to the south, and lived here. He died in 1742, and his son Ebenezer Case of Salem, yeoman, for three hundred and twenty pounds, conveyed his interest in his father's real estate to his (Ebenezer's) brother John Case of Salem, husbandman, alias blacksmith, April 20, 1742.§ John Case lived here and pursued his trade of a blacksmith until his death in the winter of 1766-7. The house and lot were assigned by the court to his son Amos Case of Sutton, housewright, Aug. 30, 1768; and Amos Case conveyed the same estate to Joseph Brown of Danvers, yeoman, for seventy-eight pounds and six shillings, Sept. 1, 1768.|| How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

John Nichols House. This tract of land included the hundred acres of upland and ten acres of meadow which were granted by the town of Salem to Henry Bartholomew Aug. 10, 1642, to be laid out "a little beyond Mr. Bishops land." In 1651, Mr. Bartholomew conveyed it

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 17.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 54.

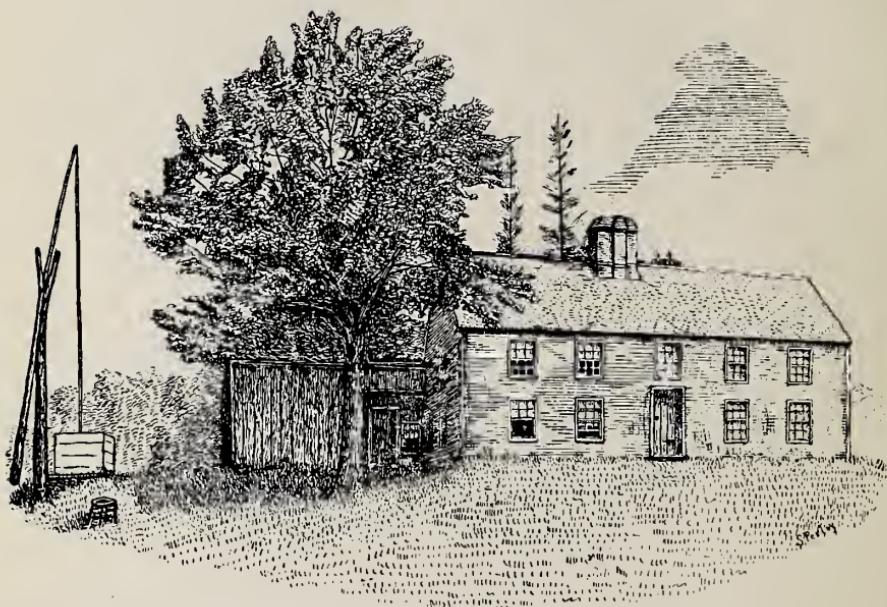
‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 68.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 117, leaf 240.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 134, leaf 210.

to William Nichols, who built a house thereon. He lived here, being a husbandman, and died in the winter of 1695-6, at the age of ninety-six. He had conveyed to his son John Nichols and the latter's wife Lydia his farm "I now live on," Jan. 6, 1678.* In this deed the father reserved a life estate to himself. The relations between father and son during the eighteen years that the father lived after the deed was made are referred to in a protest to the court, by the husbands of the daughters of the deceased, against appointing the son as administrator of the father's estate, as follows: "wee pray that our Brother John Nickolls may haue nothing to do with our estate: haueing proued so Deceitfull all along to his own ffather and also to us, who by fair pretences and solem promisses gott his ffathers estate away from him: But when once he had gott it he did most ill Requit him in his old age: performeing non of the promisses he had mad unto him that had it not been for some of his good neighbors that came to vissitt him he would haue dyed Long before now for want of sucker and when by their means he againe Renewed promises to him in writing under his hand: yett by one means or other he had gotten the same againe into his own hands all which has made his Agged ffather to ffill the Heavens with his cries and part of the earth with his Lamentations: that he should be such a fool to giue away his estate to such a disingenious son that did so il Requite him: that so att Last brought down the gray hairs of his and our father with sorow to his grave." John Nichols died in the autumn of 1700, having in his will devised the estate to his four sons William, John, Thomas and Ebenezer. The son Ebenezer Nichols apparently lived here in 1716 and for a number of years afterward. He probably built the addition to the eastern end of the house and lived therein. The son William Nichols became possessed of the place; and died in the summer of 1757. The estate then consisted of forty-three acres of land and the buildlings, which were valued at one hundred and ninety-six pounds and thirteen shillings. The estate was divided March 26, 1759; the east

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 56.



JOHN NICHOLS HOUSE
(Ferncroft)

half of the then house was assigned to the representatives of the deceased son John Nichols and the western part of the house and land about it to the son James Nichols. The western end was the old part of the house, probably. The eastern end was in existence in 1765. James Nichols of Middleton conveyed to Bimsley Peabody of Middleton, husbandman, the western part of the house and land March 29, 1759;* and this part of the house was apparently gone in 1765, when Mr. Peabody conveyed the land on which it had stood.†

John Nichols House. This tract of land included a part of the one hundred acres of upland and ten acres of meadow which were granted by the town of Salem to Henry Bartholmew Aug. 10, 1642, and conveyed by him to William Nichols in 1651. Mr. Nichols conveyed it, including this lot, to his son John Nichols and the latter's wife Lydia Jan. 6, 1678.‡ John Nichols conveyed this lot to his son John Nichols and the latter's wife Constant, jointly and in entail, Jan. 28, 1696; and died four years later. Upon it Mr. Nichols built a house, in which he lived. The wife Constant died first and the husband died in the spring of 1757, leaving three children, Edward, John and Samuel. Edward Nichols became the owner of the estate; and he died about 1760. His children, Stephen Nichols, Benjamin Nichols, and Hannah, wife of Amos Curtis, all of Middleton, conveyed their interest in the estate to Samuel Nichols of Middleton Dec. 17, 1762.§ Samuel Nichols conveyed the land with the house to Capt. Israel Foster of Beverly, merchant, May 17, 1777;|| and Mr. Foster removed to Marblehead, where he was also a merchant. In 1788 and in 1805 the farm was occupied by Isaac Giddings. Captain Foster conveyed the house, barn and land to Daniel Porter of Topsfield, tanner, Dec. 30, 1805.|| Mr. Porter subsequently became a yeoman, but probably never lived here, and at the time of his death his son Allen Porter was living here and probably had been for several years. Daniel Porter died

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 105, leaf 269.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 113, leaf 122.

‡Norfolk Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 93.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 115, leaf 224.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 177, leaf 116.

Jan. 28, 1831; and his sons Allen Porter of Middleton, yeoman, and Ira Porter of Topsfield, yeoman, as the executors of his will, conveyed the estate to George Towne of Danvers, yeoman, April 26, 1831;* and on the same day Mr. Towne reconveyed the estate to Allen Porter and his wife Pamela.* The farm then contained one hundred and forty-three acres. Allen Porter continued to dwell in this house until Nov. 30, 1838, when he conveyed the farm to Jeremiah Augustus Estey of Middleton, yeoman.† Mr. Estey lived upon the premises until he conveyed them to Jonathan Perry of Danvers, gentleman, April 15, 1841.‡ Mr. Perry died Nov. 16, 1845; and the estate was released, March 24, 1847, to his son Edward A. Perry of Danvers, yeoman, by the other heirs of Mr. Perry, viz: Jonathan Perry of Middleton, yeoman, Mary H., wife of Warren Shelden of Danvers, Benjamin W. Perry of Danvers, yeoman, Rebecca, wife of David Stiles, jr., of Middleton, Horatio Perry, James M. Perry and Henry Perry, all of Danvers, yeomen, and Harriet Perry of Danvers, singlewoman.§ Mr. Perry conveyed the estate to Daniel Peabody of Danvers, yeoman, April 1, 1847.|| Mr. Peabody removed to this farm, and lived in the north-western part of the house.

Mr. Peabody conveyed the southeastern part of the house and land to Andrew Verry of Middleton, yeoman, June 26, 1849.¶ Mr. Verry removed to Danvers, and conveyed that part of the house and land to Aaron Jenkins of Middleton, husbandman, April 1, 1862.** Mr. Jenkins removed to Salem, and conveyed his part of the house and land to George M. Harris and Walter L. Harris, both of Salem, Feb. 6, 1880.†† Walter L. Harris conveyed his half interest to George M. Harris May 2, 1882.‡‡

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 259, leaf 187.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 310, leaf 126.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 324, leaf 164.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 381, leaf 44.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 381, leaf 46.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 413, leaf 248.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 637, leaf 9.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1032, leaf 22.

‡‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1096, leaf 263.

Daniel Peabody, the owner of the northwestern part of the house and land, removed to Stoneham; and his part was sold on execution to James M. Perry of Danvers Aug. 2, 1870.* Mr. Perry reconveyed it to Mr. Peabody May 10, 1872;† and Mr. Peabody conveyed that part of the house and land to Sidney C. Bancroft, esquire, of Peabody, May 10, 1882.† Twelve days later, Mr. Bancroft conveyed the same portion to George M. Harris and Walter L. Harris, who owned the other part of the house and land.‡ George M. Harris conveyed his interest in the entire estate to Charlotte C. Harris of Salem, widow, Jan. 25, 1886;§ and she died April 27, 1900, intestate, leaving three children, Alphonso S. Harris, George M. Harris and Walter L. Harris. Alphonso lived in Boston and the others in Salem; and Alphonso and George released their interest in the estate to Walter Oct. 22, 1901.|| Walter L. Harris conveyed an undivided half interest in the estate to Henry K. Mansfield of Middleton June 16, 1905;¶ and while they owned it, May 11, 1906, the house was wholly destroyed by fire.

In 1892, Walter L. Harris transformed the house into a place of public entertainment, naming it "Ferncroft," and it was used as such at the time of the fire.

Isaac Burton House. This was a part of the land granted to Henry Bartholmew by the town of Salem August 10, 1642, and conveyed by him to William Nichols in 1651. Mr. Nichols of Topsfield, husbandman, conveyed that part of the lot lying northerly of the road to his "adopted son" Isaac Burton Jan. 4, 1678;** and the rest of the lot May 4, 1696.†† Mr. Burton erected a house upon the land, in which he lived, being a husbandman. He died May 3, 1706; and in his will he devised this estate to his sons John, Jacob and Henry, "or those that may survive." This house and barn were then ap-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 806, leaf 264.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1081, leaf 253.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1081, leaf 254.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1166, leaf 152.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1664, page 47.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1792, page 568.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 115.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 160.

praised at thirty pounds, and the thirty acres of land at seventy-five pounds. The son Jacob Burton of Topsfield, singleman, for thirty-five pounds, released to his brother John Burton of Topsfield his interest in the estate Nov. 16, 1709;* and their brother Henry Burton of Topsfield, mason, released to his brother John Burton of Topsfield, carpenter, all rights he had by the will of his father, April 8, 1714.† John Burton lived in this house, being a yeoman; and died in the winter of 1752, having devised to his sons John and Samuel that part of the house that the deceased died seized of and the barn and land. The buildings and land were then valued at two hundred and five pounds. The house, probably, had an addition built by one of his children. Samuel Burton of Middleton, yeoman, conveyed to Samuel Nichols of Middleton, yeoman, the house, barn and land adjoining, May 3, 1757;‡ and Mr. Nichols conveyed it to Capt. Israel Foster of Beverly, merchant, May 17, 1777.§ The house was apparently gone before 1805, when Mr. Foster sold the place.||

John Nichols Lot. This lot was a part of the homestead of William Nichols of Topsfield, husbandman, who, for love, conveyed it to his "adopted" son Isaac Burton, providing that if the grantee die without issue the title should revert to the grantor's son John and his heirs, Jan. 4, 1678-9.¶ Mr. Burton, then of Topsfield, husbandman, released it to John Nichols of Topsfield, carpenter, son of William Nichols' son John Nichols, but the deed being lost a new deed was given Jan. 24, 1696-7.** John Nichols, the father, of Topsfield, yeoman, and wife Lydia, for love, released it to their son John Nichols of Topsfield, carpenter, May 30, 1698.†† It belonged to the son John Nichols in 1700.

John Robinson Lot. This lot of land was probably a portion of the lot which William Robinson, tailor, con-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 21, leaf 146.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 28, leaf 12.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 110, leaf 65.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 135, leaf 68.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 177, leaf 116.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 115.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 128.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 44, leaf 24.

veyed to Richard Richards of Salem and William Hobbs of Lynn Jan. 1, 1660.* Mr. Richards died in the spring of 1678. This was the property of John Robinson in 1678 and 1700.

William Hobbs House. This lot was the property of Thomas Putnam in 1660, and of William Hobbs, with the house thereon, in 1668. For love, Mr. Hobbs made a will in which he devised to his son William his homestead, with the house, barn and orchard, and before the death of Mr. Hobbs his son William made a will the day before he died, devising it to his son Joseph. William Hobbs, sr., then revoked his will, and conveyed the homestead by deed to his grandson William Hobbs, in Joseph's stead, March 11, 1717-8. The grantee was under age, and his mother Mary was given possession of the estate until the boy became of age, the income to be for their support and the support of the grantor.† The house was gone before 1743, when William Hobbs had removed to Sowhegan-west, in New Hampshire.

Edward Putnam Lot. This lot probably included a part of the one hundred and forty acres of land that was granted by the selectmen of Salem to Walter Price and Thomas Cole in 1649. The selectmen of Salem "Granted to John Swasey 40 acres of land to be laid out near Henrie Bartholmew his ffarne" Feb. 13, 1651-2; and this was the northern portion of this lot. Mr. Swasey sold it to Jeffrie Massy of Salem, planter, June 30, 1653; and Mr. Massey conveyed it to Thomas Putnam of Salem, husbandman, Jan. 31, 1658.‡ Mr. Putnam died May 5, 1686, and the title descended to his son Edward Putnam, who owned it in 1700.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 8.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 94.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 50.

At the angle in the northern line of this lot were three ash trees, concerning which Capt. John Putnam, sr., of Salem, aged about eighty-two, and William Hobbs, sr., of Topsfield, aged about sixty-six, testified "that wee were present with Lieut Thomas Putnam Sen of Salem and Lieut ffirancis Peabody of Topsfield about y^e year 1676 & wee Saw & heard them on three ash Trees growing near together as out of one stump or root to be *be* a bound between them the Trees are Standing in a Swamp near a runne that runneth toward Ipswich riuer on y^e East Side of y^e riuer y^e Trees Stand no

William Richards Lot. This lot of land was a part of the grants made by the town of Salem to Walter Price May 30, 1649, to Thomas Cole Dec. 17, 1649, and to John Swasey Feb. 13, 1651-2. It was sold to Jeffrie Massey of Salem, planter, June 30, 1653; and Mr. Massey conveyed it to Thomas Putnam of Salem, husbandman, Jan. 31, 1658.* Mr. Putnam died May 5, 1686, and it belonged to William Richards in 1696 and 1700.

Mill Lot. This lot was a part of the forty acres of land granted by the selectmen of Salem to John Swasey Feb. 13, 1651-2. Mr. Swasey sold it to Jeffrie Massey of Salem, planter, June 30, 1653; and Mr. Massey conveyed it to Thomas Putnam of Salem, husbandman, Jan. 31, 1658.* Mr. Putnam died May 5, 1686; and the title descended to his son Thomas Putnam. Thomas Putnam of Salem Village, yeoman, for fifteen pounds, conveyed to Samuel Symonds, sr., of Boxford, John Town, Jacob Towne, jr., John Averill, Nathaniel Averill and Job Averill, all of Topsfield, owners of the new mill on Ipswich river, eight acres of upland, swamp and meadow on both sides of the river above the mill, June 4, 1696.† The land belonged to the same proprietors in 1700.

Isaac Peabody Lot. Lt. Francis Peabody owned this lot in 1685; and he died Feb. 19, 1697-8, having devised it to his son Isaac Peabody. It belonged to Isaac Peabody in 1700.

far off where y^e riuver Turns to y^e vpland near to y^e Cart way where Hobbs goes ouer y^e riuver to his meadow & So from the three afhes they haue another bound Eastward vpon the Top of an hill not far from Hobs houfe where had been a Tree marked but now fallen downe which they the Said putnam s^d Peabody then agreed & made an heap of Stones for a bound between them together with y^e three Afh Trees." Nathaniel Ingersoll of Salem, aged about seventy-six, and William Hobbs, sr., of Topsfield, aged about sixty-six, testified "that about y^e year 1652 or 53 that Leut Thomas Putnam Senr of Salem did fence & mow and Improve a meadow as his owne on both Sides of Ipswich riuver Commonly called by y^e name of Bare Hill meadow the meadow lyeth vp the riuver aboue y^e meadow formerly John Putnams senr at Salem but now in the hands of William Hobs of Topsfield," etc. Both depositions were sworn to by the deponents Aug. 3, 1709, before John Higginson and Stephen Sewall, justices of y^e peace quorum unus.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 21, leaf 106.*

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 50.*

†*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 33, leaf 174.*

Joseph Towne Lot. This lot belonged to Joseph Towne, sr., in 1697. Twenty acres of it, being "a parcel of land in y^e furder division of lots on ye south side of Ipswich river in Topsfield," was conveyed to him (2d, of Topsfield) by John Nichols, sr., William Nichols and John Nichols, jr., all of Topsfield, for seventeen pounds, Jan. 28, 1696-7.* Mr. Towne owned the whole lot in 1700.

Daniel Redington Lot. This lot belonged to Daniel Redington, "living in Topsfield," in 1700.

John Cummings Lot. This lot belonged to John Cummings in 1700.

John Nichols Lot. This lot apparently belonged to John Nichols in 1700.

Zerubabel Endecott Lot. This lot of land was the southwesterly portion of the five hundred and fifty acres which was granted to Gov. John Endecott by the general court Nov. 5, 1639; and he died possessed of it March 15, 1665, having devised it in his will to his son Zerubabel Endecott. Dr. Zerubabel Endecott died in the winter of 1683-4, having devised it to his sons Zerubabel, Benjamin and Joseph. It belonged to Zerubabel Endecott of Topsfield, yeoman, in 1700.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 286.

NECROLOGY.

Mrs. Winifred Gould, wife of Walter S. Gould, who was born in Topsfield sixty-six years ago, died at her home in Danvers, April 26, 1917. She had lived in Danvers many years. She was a lover of home and church and her activities were mostly in those places, being a member of Maple Street Church. Her husband, a son and a daughter survive her.

Mrs. Mary Wilkins Weston, wife of Walter Newhall, was born in Middleton, June 3, 1880 and died June 19, 1917, after a short illness. She was the daughter of Solomon Weston of Middleton. She was greatly beloved by her family and a large circle of friends, who appreciated her true worth and her spirit of helpfulness. She leaves a husband and two young sons.

Miss Adele E. Fabens, daughter of the late Benjamin and F. Eugenie Fabens of Salem, died July 17, 1917, at her home on Holten street, after a short residence in Danvers. She was in her sixty-fifth year, and belonged to one of Salem's old and prominent families. She is survived by a brother, Benjamin L. Fabens of Danvers.

Dr. John M. Grosvenor, widely known as a chemist and a manufacturer of porous plasters in Boston, died at his home in Middleton, September 20, 1917, aged seventy-eight years. He was the son of Dr. David A. Grosvenor and was born in Danvers, the homestead being the property on Elm street, now owned by Dr. E. H. Niles. He is survived by a son, John M. Grosvenor, Jr., one of the board of County Commissioners. Dr. Grosvenor was a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Harvard Medical School. He served in the Civil War as an assistant surgeon.

George C. Abbott died suddenly of heart failure at his home on Poplar Street, Danvers, on September 30, 1917. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Abbott was born in South Danvers in 1842, and in his younger years was a morocco worker in one of the large leather plants in his native town. He came to Danvers in 1878 and engaged in the grocery and dry-goods business in the Spalding building on Maple and Locust streets. The firm with which he was connected afterwards changed its location to a building which stood on what is now the site of the Colonial Building. He was a member of Maple Street Church, a trustee of Danvers Savings Bank and had served as trustee of the Peabody Institute.

Mrs. Carrie E. Wiggin, widow of Fred H. Woodbury, died at her home in East Danvers after a long illness on October 12, 1917, at the age of fifty-one years. She was a communicant of Calvary Episcopal Church and a member of patriotic and historical societies of the town and actively interested in the work of all of them. She was very happy in her married life and the death of her husband last year was a great sorrow, from which, together with physical infirmities, she was not able to rally. Her bright and cheerful disposition won her many friends who mourn her passing away in early middle life.

Mrs. Mary A., widow of John R. Langley, died at her home on Sylvan street on October 21, 1917, in her ninetieth year. She was a daughter of Hon. Elias and Eunice (Ross) Putnam and the sister of Rev. Dr. Alfred P. Putnam, the first President of the Danvers Historical Society. She was the last surviving member of a large family, and leaves one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Gorton. She was a member of Maple Street Church and a charter member of the Danvers Historical Society, and she kept an active interest in them to the last. She was a type of gentlewoman fast passing, kindly and sympathetic in her manner and appreciative of the good of all. Although often feeling the loneliness in having outlived nearly all of her generation, yet she was remarkably well and interested in affairs up to the last of her long and useful life.

Frank Elmere, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Moynahan, was born in Danvers in 1865 and died suddenly October 28, 1917. For the better part of his life he had been engaged in the local printing business and acting as correspondent for the Salem News and Associated Press. Last spring he had his name legally changed from Frank E. Moynahan to Frank Elmere. About the same time he closed out his business here and moved to California with his family, but in a few months he returned to Danvers and resumed his former business. His death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him. He was a graduate of the Holten High School in the class of 1880 and entered the employ of C. H. Shepard of the Danvers Mirror, which business he later purchased. As a newspaperman, he was up-to-date in every respect and as a writer for magazines and periodicals he showed painstaking and careful research and his style readily met popular favor. He leaves a wife and two sons, and an elder brother, Neil A. Moynahan of Cambridge.

Mrs. Harriet Osborn, widow of Rev. James W. Putnam, a former pastor of the Universalist Church, and daughter of Miles and Eliza (Poor) Osborn of Peabody, died November 17, 1917, in Brooklyn, N. Y. She was born in Danvers, now Peabody, March 31, 1833. She leaves a daughter, Eliza Putnam Heaton of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a son, Herbert Putnam of Mississippi. Since her husband's death in 1864 she had made her home in this town, but in her later years had spent her winters in Brooklyn. She was always bright and interested in events of the day to the last.

Mrs. Emma F. Hayward of Salem died at the home of her son, Ralph C. Hayward, in Portland, Maine, on January 6, 1918. She was a native of Lynn, and was the widow of Clarence Hayward of Salem. She was a member of many religious and philanthropic societies in which she was an indefatigable worker and a generous patron, and her death will carry sorrow to many who have been blessed by her generosity.

Miss Eliza W. Preston died January 11, 1918, at the home of Mrs. Millie Putnam on Pickering street where she had lived for the past five years. She was ninety-three years old, being

one of the oldest residents of the town. She was the daughter of Daniel and Lucinda Preston and was born in South Danvers, now Peabody. She was much interested in the work of Maple Street Church of which she was a member. She was a gentle, helpful personality. She leaves a niece, Mrs. Lucinda P. Watts of Torquay, England.

Albert W. Howe, son of Willard and Lucy (Martin) Howe, was born in Marblehead, May 25, 1832, and died in Danvers, January 12, 1918. He married Miss Sarah A. Putnam of Andover in 1854, who died two years later, and on June 24, 1862, he married Miss Josephine E. Moore of Waltham. He removed with his parents to Danvers in 1847, and early engaged in the shoe business with his brother. He later engaged in farming, becoming one of the most successful market gardeners in this vicinity. He built his fine residence on Collins street in 1890. He became a member of Jordan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1857, had been Master of both Amity and Mosaic Lodges of this town, and was affiliated with Mosaic Lodge at the time of his death. He is survived by a widow.

Mrs. Eliza J., widow of John Q. A. Batchelder, died at her home on Sylvan street January 28, 1918, at the age of ninety-two years. Until very recently she had been unusually well and active for one of her years. She was especially interested in the Women's Relief Corps and in all that concerned the veterans of the Civil War. Shortly after the Post was organized Mrs. Batchelder, with a few associates, formed a "Circle" to assist the members of the Post. This was the first auxiliary of the kind in Massachusetts and she was its first President. Later when the Relief Corps came into existence she transferred her interest to that body.

Rev. Henry W. Winkley, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, died February 4, 1918. He was born in Boston sixty years ago, the son of Rev. J. Frank Winkley, who was a clergyman in this diocese for many years. He was a graduate of Harvard and the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and was ordained and became rector of the Episcopal Church

in Newton in 1885. He had been located in Canada, Connecticut and Maine before coming to Danvers. He was married in 1885 and leaves two sons and a daughter, his wife having passed away before his settlement here. Mr. Winkley was a genial man to meet and made many friends among all classes. He was a devoted Churchman and earnest worker until ill-health obliged him to relinquish much of his usual activity. He was one of the leading concologists in the country, being authority on land and sea shells and having one of the finest known collections. The museum at Harvard has been presented his entire collection.

Mrs. Caroline E., widow of Francis Marsh, and daughter of Zephaniah and Nancy (Mudge) Pope, died at her home at Danvers Highlands, February 21, 1918. Mrs. Marsh was one of the old time residents of that section of the town, a member of the First Church, and highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. She was seventy-one years of age, and leaves four children, Jasper Marsh and Frank W. Marsh of this town, Alden Marsh of Boston and Mrs. Frank A. Howe of Orange, Mass.

Mrs. Alice Hanson, wife of Joseph V. Witherbee, died at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 25, 1918. She was born in Danvers fifty-nine years ago, and spent some of her early life at army posts with her father, who was a Captain in the regular army. She attended St. Lawrence University and was for a time principal of a New York public school, and afterward joined the editorial staff of the Brooklyn Eagle. She was a woman of marked ability and a member of many prominent clubs. Her husband and two daughters survive her.

Mrs. Kate F., widow of Herbert P. Reed, died at her home on Sylvan street, March 11, 1918. She was born in Peabody sixty-eight years ago, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Dempsey) Morrison and had always resided there until a few years ago when she bought the James Dale house on Sylvan street. She was helpful and generous in the work of the Universalist Church of this town and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends, by whom she was held in high esteem. She leaves one son, Edward H. Reed.

